

EXHIBIT 36

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19 REED, and COASTAL PROTECTION
RANGERS, INC.
20

21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
22 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION
23

24 CORY SPENCER, an individual;
25 DIANA MILENA REED, an
individual; and COASTAL
26 PROTECTION RANGERS, INC., a
27 California non-profit public benefit
corporation,
28

CASE NO. 2:16-cv-02129-SJO (RAOx)

DECLARATION OF ANDREW
WILLIS IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO
DEFENDANTS CITY OF PALOS
VERDES ESTATES AND CHIEF OF
POLICE JEFF KEPLEY'S MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT OR IN

Case No. 2:16-cv-02129-SJO (RAOx)

DECL. OF A. WILLIS ISO PLTFS.' OPPOSITION TO DEFTS. CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES AND CHIEF
OF POLICE JEFF KEPLEY'S MOT. FOR SUMM. JUDGMENT OR, IN THE ALT., SUMM. ADJUD.

1 Plaintiffs,

2 v.

3 LUNADA BAY BOYS; THE
4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE
5 LUNADA BAY BOYS, including but
6 not limited to SANG LEE, BRANT
7 BLAKEMAN, ALAN JOHNSTON
8 AKA JALIAN JOHNSTON,
9 MICHAEL RAE PAPAYANS,
10 ANGELO FERRARA, FRANK
11 FERRARA, CHARLIE FERRARA,
12 and N. F.; CITY OF PALOS VERDES
13 ESTATES; CHIEF OF POLICE JEFF
14 KEPLEY, in his representative
15 capacity; and DOES 1-10,

16 Defendants.

**THE ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY
ADJUDICATION**

Judge: Hon. S. James Otero
Date: August 21, 2017
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Crtrm.: 10C

Complaint Filed: March 29, 2016
Trial Date: November 7, 2017

15 I, ANDREW WILLIS, declare as follows:

16 1. I am the Southern California Enforcement Supervisor for the California
17 Coastal Commission. As such, I oversee Coastal Act enforcement for the portion of
18 the Coastal Zone, as that phrase is defined in Public Resources Code section 30103,
19 that extends from the northern Santa Barbara County line south to the international
20 border. I have worked in enforcement for the California Coastal Commission since
21 November 1, 2004. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein, except
22 as to those stated on information and belief and, as to those, I am informed and
23 believe them to be true. If called as a witness, I could and would competently testify
24 to the matters stated herein.

25 2. As background, as noted above, my employer is the California Coastal
26 Commission (the "Commission"). It is my understanding that its predecessor was
27 established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20), with a sunset provision, and
28 the Commission itself was established and made permanent by the Legislature

1 through adoption of the California Coastal Act of 1976, Cal. Pub. Res. Code
2 §§ 30000 *et seq.*. The Commission's express mission is to protect and enhance
3 California's coast and ocean for present and future generations.¹ It does so through
4 careful planning and regulation of development, rigorous use of science, facilitation
5 of strong public participation, education, effective intergovernmental coordination,
6 and enforcement efforts.

7 3. While Commission enforcement staff like me endeavor to actively
8 monitor activities within California's coastal zone insofar as possible, we have
9 limited staffing, a limited budget, and very limited resources. In fact, to cover more
10 than 1,250 shoreline miles, investigate and pursue violations administratively, and
11 support enforcement pursued in litigation, there are just 14 enforcement personnel
12 statewide. The enforcement team is supported by a single in-house lawyer who also
13 represents other divisions of the Commission and is represented in litigation by the
14 California Attorney General's Office. Thus, given our limited resources that must
15 be used to cover the Coastal Zone of the entire State of California, cooperating
16 coastal access organizations and private citizen lawsuits that seek to enforce coastal
17 access laws, or that otherwise support open access to the state's beaches, can also
18 play an important role in coastal protection in California. Here, while counsel in the
19 *Spencer* matter do not represent the Commission, as the Commission's Southern
20 California Enforcement Supervisor, I continue to monitor the litigation, and I am
21 supportive of Plaintiffs' efforts, because of the value assigned to public coastal
22 access by the State, including Plaintiffs' effort to make Palos Verdes Estates beaches
23 more accessible to all people, regardless of where they live or their income level. I
24 am also supportive of Plaintiffs' efforts because my office has limited resources to

25
26
27 ¹ See the Coastal Commission's mission statement at
28 <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/howeare.html>.

1 quickly resolve every violation of law related to access to the coast, and the
2 Commission enforcement staff is generally limited to enforcement of the Coastal
3 Act, while Plaintiffs' causes of action are more diverse, and these other ways to
4 protect and ensure access to the States' coastal resources can provide an important
5 complement to my role that furthers the Commission's objectives. Here, the overall
6 situation in the City of Palos Verdes Estates ("City") still requires change and
7 improvements to ensure public access to Lunada Bay is available to all. More
8 specifically, I am not satisfied that the City's efforts to address the illegal
9 exclusionary activity on a publicly owned beach has fully remedied the situation,
10 and steps remain that the City should take to improve access to Lunada Bay.

11 4. My office has been in communication with counsel in the *Spencer*
12 matter. As the Southern California Enforcement Supervisor for the Commission,
13 given the potential for ongoing preclusion of coastal access at Lunada Bay, I believe
14 the *Spencer* litigation presents important issues under the law. Moreover, Plaintiffs'
15 efforts may continue to work as a catalyst to encourage the City to survey its options
16 to ensure compliance with respect to laws that support access to California's coast.
17 Without judicial assistance, I am of the opinion that the potential remains that
18 beachgoers are being denied access to Lunada Bay in violation of the law, and, thus,
19 are continuing to suffer irreparable harm.

20 5. The Coastal Commission supports equal justice requirements that
21 promote equal access to the beach and coastal zones regardless of where a person
22 lives, and that prohibit discrimination based on income, wealth, race, color, national
23 origin, and other protected categories.² My staff have received complaints about
24 localism at Lunada Bay, and that beachgoers are deterred from visiting out of fear
25

26
27 ² See for instance section 30013 (Environmental Justice) of the California Public
28 Resources Code.

1 for safety to themselves, their families and friends, and their personal property.

2 These complaints cause the Commission grave concern.

3 6. In my job as the Southern California Enforcement Supervisor for the
4 Commission, I support efforts that (a) provide coastal experiences to lower-income
5 or other underserved populations, (b) increase the number of people visiting the
6 coast, including people from inland and poor communities, (c) improve barrier-free
7 access to persons with disabilities, (d) provide valuable recreational, environmental,
8 cultural or historical learning experiences, (e) mitigate discriminatory impact to
9 beachgoers, and ensure access to the coast without discrimination based on income,
10 wealth, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, culture, or other protected categories;
11 (f) increase stewardship of coastal resources, and (g) enhance the public's coastal
12 experience in a way that does not currently exist. In this effort, in addition to
13 working with non-profit and other coastal advocacy groups, the Coastal
14 Commission occasionally teams up with the California State Coastal Conservancy,
15 and the State Lands Commission.

16 7. In my work as Southern California Enforcement Supervisor for the
17 Commission, I understand that the State Coastal Conservancy commissioned
18 Probolsky Research on Public Policy early this year to conduct a survey of 1,200
19 California residents, which survey was conducted between March 23 and March 29,
20 2017. This research is valuable to my work for the Coastal Commission. This
21 survey found that 71.1% of Californians from inland areas state they wish they
22 could visit the coast more often. Attached here to as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct
23 copy of what I understand to be the California State Coastal Conservancy Statewide
24 Survey.

25 8. In my job as the Southern California Enforcement Supervisor for the
26 California Coastal Commission, I have reviewed State Lands Commission and
27 Coastal Commission records, and I understand from those records that Lunada Bay
28 is public trust land legislatively granted from the State of California to the City of

1 Palos Verdes Estates. More specifically, the State of California granted the City of
2 Palos Verdes Estates a sovereign tide and submerged lands trust in 1963, which was
3 amended in 1968. This grant requires and was conditioned upon the granted land to
4 be used for statewide interests, including for "preservation of areas...for activities
5 such as surfing and other water sports, and the natural beauty and biological
6 resources and activities related thereto..." (Chap. 1975, Stats. 1963; Chap. 316,
7 Stats. 1968) Further, the City cannot at any time grant, convey, give or alienate
8 such lands, or any part thereof, to any individual, firm or corporation for any
9 purposes whatever....." And, "[i]n the management, conduct, operation and control
10 of said lands or any improvements, betterments, or structures thereon, the city or its
11 successors shall make no discrimination in rates, tolls or charges for any use or
12 service in connection therewith." And, the State "reserve[s] to the people of
13 California the right to fish in the waters on said lands with the right of convenient
14 access to said water over said lands for said purpose." Attached hereto as Exhibits 2
15 and 3 are true and correct copies of Statutes of 1963 relating to tide and submerged
16 lands granted in trust to the City of Palos Verdes Estates, and the 1968 amendment.

17 9. Upon information and belief, the "Master Plan for Palos Verdes Estates
18 Shoreline Preserve" was adopted by the City on March 10, 1970. The Master Plan
19 recognizes certain recreational opportunities on the Palos Verdes Estates coastline,
20 including surfing, scuba diving, swimming, and boating. Further, it recommended
21 delineation and improvement of access trails to encourage the activities while
22 promoting public safety – and identified Lunada Bay as being an area where
23 reasonably safe trails should be improved and provided. And Lunada Bay was to be
24 considered as an improved viewing site. Attached hereto as Exhibit 4 is a true and
25 correct cope of the City of Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve Master Plan.

26 10. Upon information and belief, after the State's substantial-compliance
27 investigation, the State confirmed that the grant to the City including Lunada Bay
28 was to be used "...for purposes in which there is a general statewide interest."

1 Attached hereto as Exhibit 5 is a Staff Report from the State Lands Commission
2 dated 8/20/1981. Also, according to a 1991 Coastal Commission Staff Report,
3 "[t]he city has provided the general location of 16 accessways in the Shoreline
4 Preserve Master Plan (Exhibits 3-4)". But the City was to "adopt a policy that
5 supports appropriate public action to retain and improve...the City's accessways
6 including the erection of signs to inform the public of the existence and nature of the
7 Shoreline Preserve and locations of improved public accessways to the shore..."
8 Attached hereto as Exhibit 6 is a July 1, 1991 Staff report to the California Coastal
9 Commission on the Palos Verdes Estates' Local Coastal Program (LCP), which
10 includes a Land Use Plan (LUP) and Local Implementation Program (LIP).

11 11. In addition to the Coastal Act, the California Constitution provides that
12 no individual, partnership or corporation possessing frontage or tidal lands of any
13 navigable water in the State shall be permitted to exclude the right of way to such
14 waterway whenever it is required for any public purpose and that the State shall
15 enact laws that give the "most liberal construction" to this provision so that "access
16 to navigable waters of this State shall be always attainable for the people thereof."
17 Attached here to as Exhibit 7 is a true and correct copy of "Article X Water," Sec. 4,
18 of the California Constitution.

19 12. As noted above, my office and staff have received complaints that
20 locals at Lunada Bay are deterring visitors to this area of the California coast, which
21 causes the Coastal Commission substantial concern. Moreover, along with my staff,
22 I have come to the conclusion that Lunada Bay is underutilized by surfers and other
23 beachgoers compared to similar prized areas of the California coastal zone.

24 13. The Coastal Commission has relied on reports prepared by Dr. Philip
25 King at various times related to issues of beach valuation and beach counts. Further,
26 I have reviewed Dr. Philip King's declarations (Doc. Nos. 182-4 and 216-1) in
27 support of the Plaintiffs' motion to support class certification. In terms of Dr. King
28 using the Trestles coastal area in his comparator analysis, Trestles is within my

1 jurisdiction. I know the Trestles area coastal zone well, including from in-person
2 visits: Trestles is located at the northern end of Camp Pendleton Marine Base in San
3 Diego County abutting the City of San Clemente at the Orange County border, and
4 is a long beach with several distinct areas/breaks -- from north to south these are
5 Cottons, Upper Trestles, Barbwires, Lower Trestles, Middles and Church. It is
6 common for surfers to report that they have driven long distances, or even flown
7 from other countries, to surf and visit Trestles areas/breaks.

8 14. The Trestles areas/breaks regularly have a large number of surfers
9 using them, and Cottons, Upper Trestles, and Lower Trestles are typically the most
10 heavily used. In reviewing Dr. King's declarations, in my experience I concur that
11 the Trestles areas/breaks may receive up to about 330,000 surf trip visits annually. I
12 understand this number comes from a study that Dr. Chad Nelson conducted, who
13 cites to annual attendance records generated by State Park lifeguards for this
14 number. <https://www.surfrider.org/coastal-blog/entry/the-economics-of-surfing>
15 [ftp://reef.csc.noaa.gov/pub/socioeconomic/NSMS/California/Literature/Nelsen_200](ftp://reef.csc.noaa.gov/pub/socioeconomic/NSMS/California/Literature/Nelsen_2007.pdf)
16 [7.pdf](ftp://reef.csc.noaa.gov/pub/socioeconomic/NSMS/California/Literature/Nelsen_2007.pdf). In addition to travel, to use the Trestles areas/breaks, a surfer or other
17 beachgoer is required to make a long walk or bike ride from the parking area -- a
18 majority of which requires an annual \$195 State Park's parking pass or payment of
19 \$15 a day to use.

20 15. While Lunada Bay is a world class wave like Trestles, unlike Trestles,
21 Lunada Bay has ample free nearby public parking. And unlike Trestles, Lunada
22 Bay is not bordered by a military base, but is fully surrounded by a more densely
23 populated area. Thus, in consultation with my staff, we concur with Dr. King that
24 absent the issue of localism, Lunada Bay should have on average between 60-75
25 surfers per day using it during periods of good waves and a commensurate number
26 of surfers using it annually. Our experience is that Lunada Bay has far fewer
27 visitors than this, and because of localism, far fewer than we would otherwise
28 expect.

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
2 America that the foregoing is true and correct.

3 Executed on this 25th day of July, 2017, at Long Beach,
4 California.

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7 ANDREW WILLIS
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EXHIBIT 1

Coastal Conservancy Statewide Survey

- Report on Results -

April 24, 2017



Opinion Research
on Public Policy

Probolsky Research
20 2nd Street 3rd Floor #3172
San Francisco CA 94106

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Newport Beach (949) 855-0400
Washington DC (202) 559-0270

Coastal Conservancy – Statewide Survey

Report on results

From Thursday, March 23 to Wednesday, March 29, 2017, Probolsky Research conducted a telephone survey of California residents.

A total of 1200 residents were surveyed. A survey of this size yields a margin of error of +/- 3.2% with a confidence level of 95%. Interviews were conducted with residents on both landline and mobile phones (30%) and were offered in English and Spanish languages.

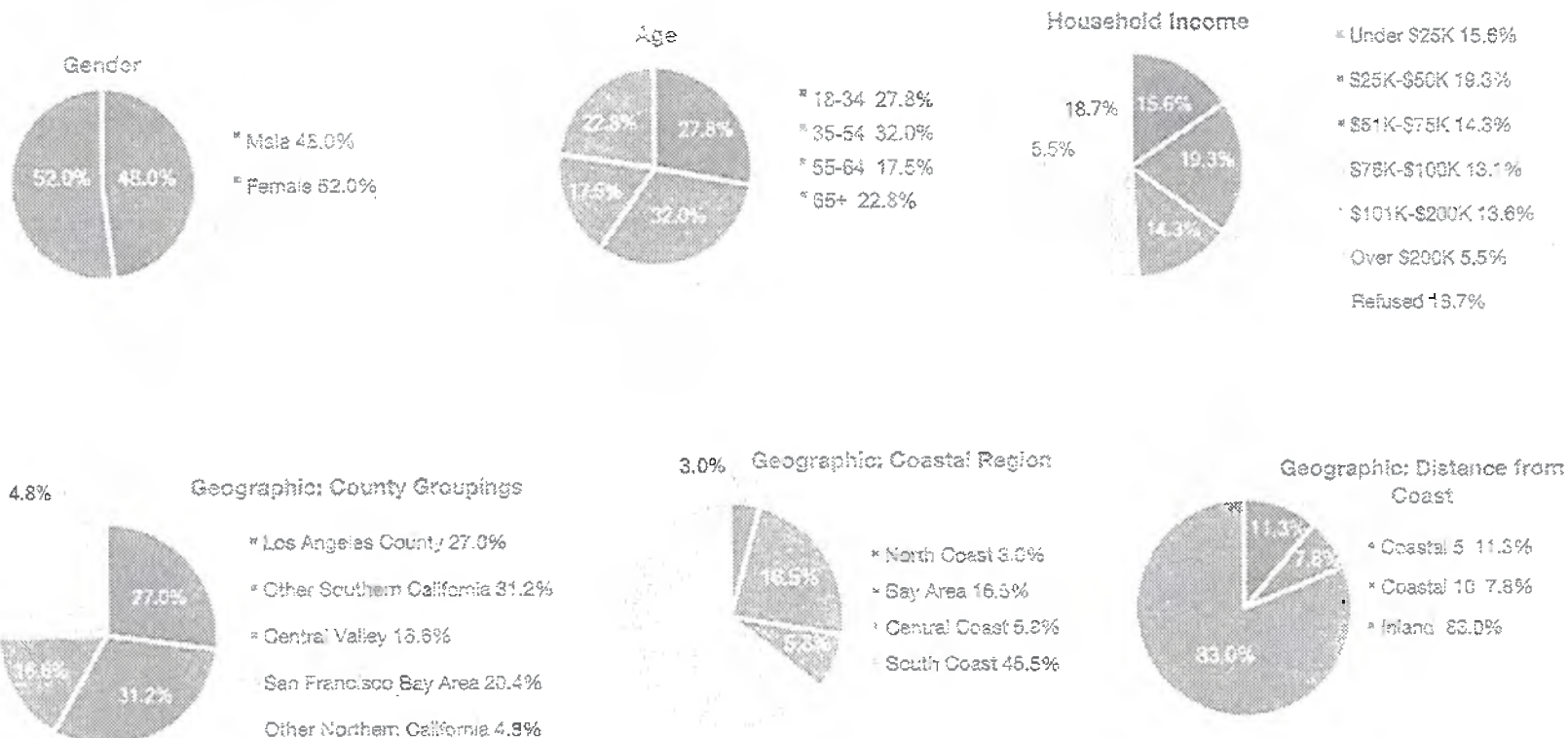
Probolsky Research specializes in opinion research on behalf of business, government, non-profit and special interest clients.



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Sizes of Demographic/Geographic Categories Snapshot



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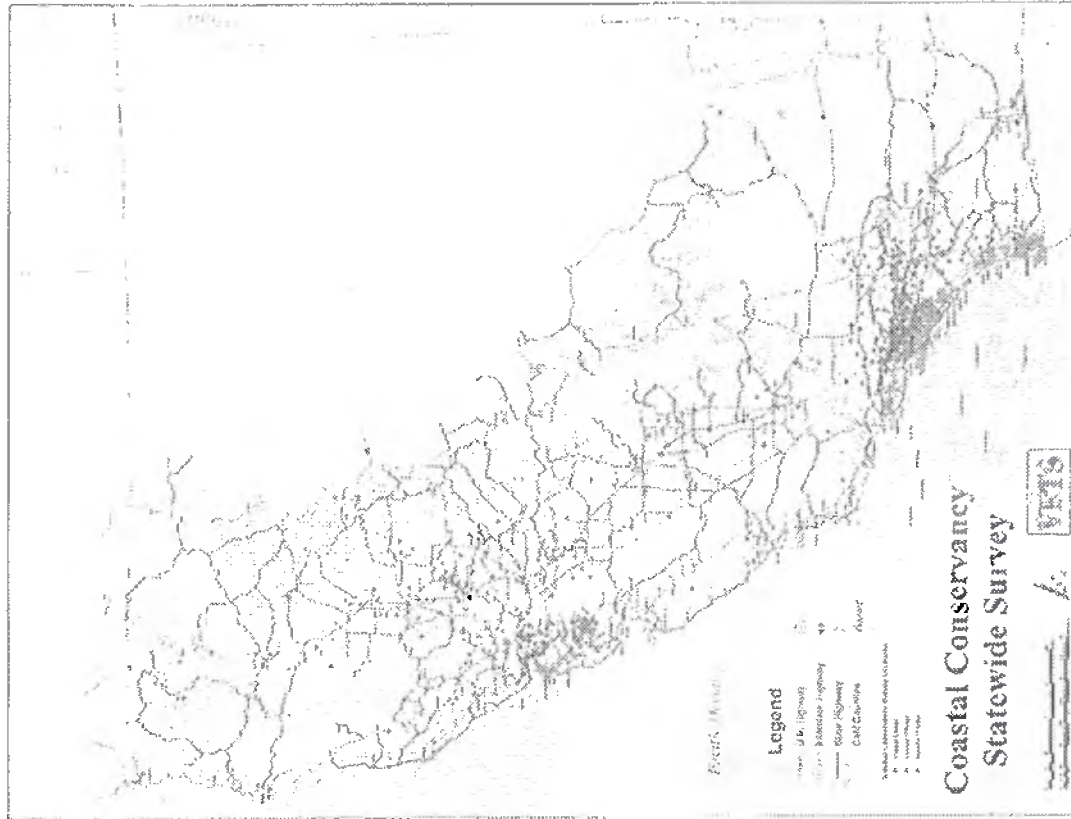
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Top Issues

Open-ended question



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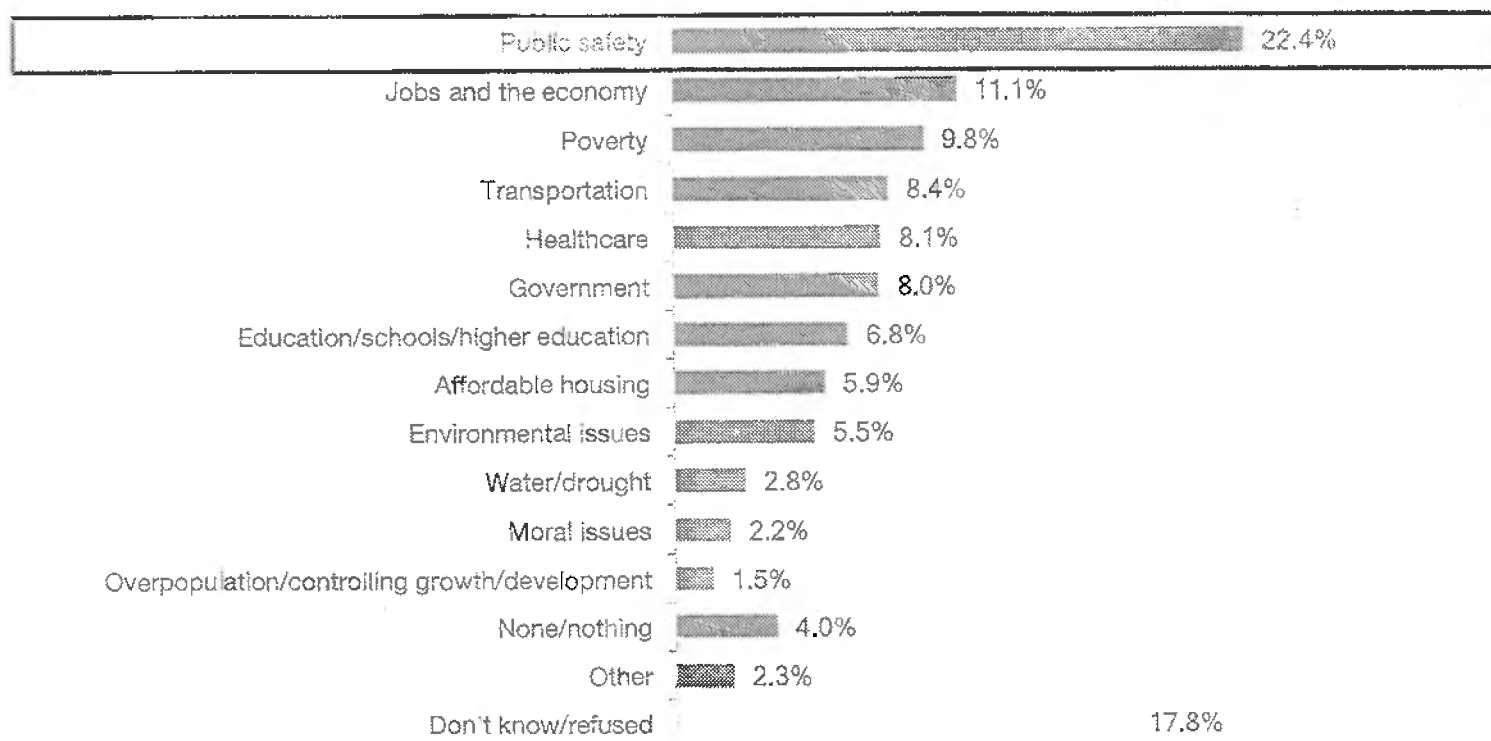
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Public Safety is the Most Important Issue

Among California residents

Question: What is the most important issue facing your community today?



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2310 Serrano Ave. Suite 101
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Overall Coastal Experience

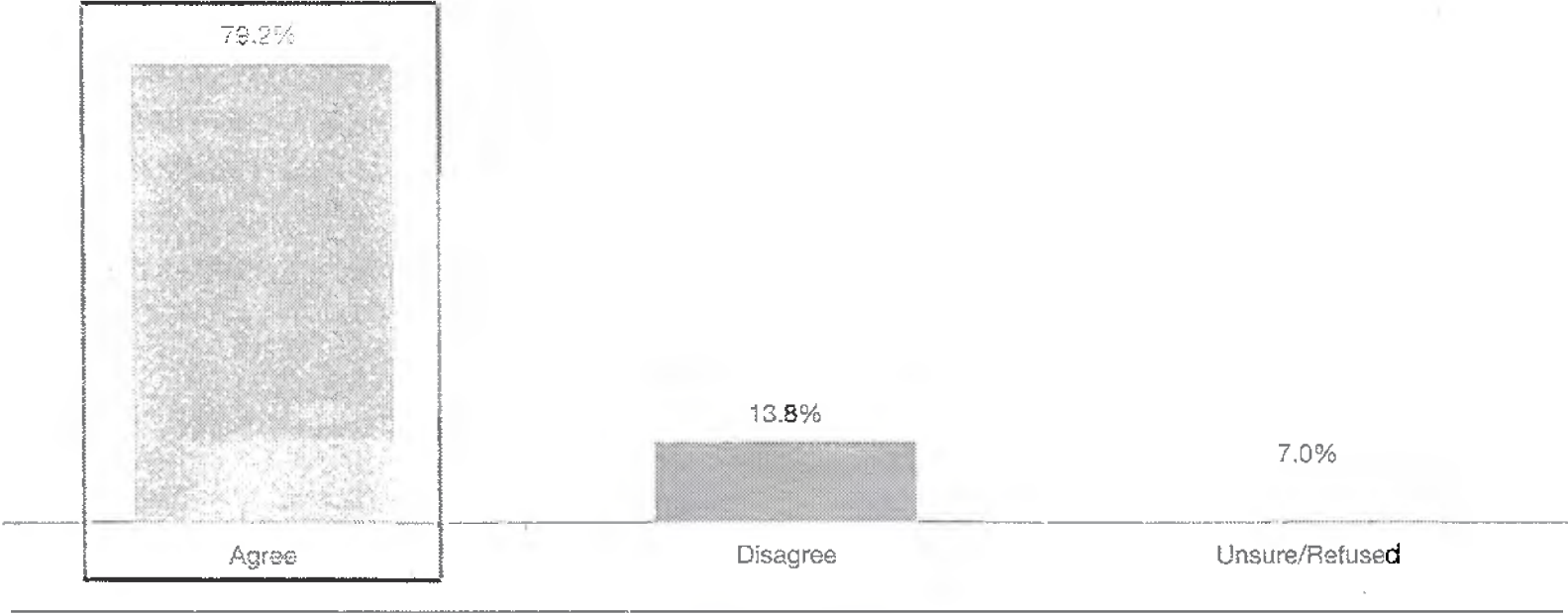


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79.2% of Respondents Say that California Beaches are clean and safe places to visit

Statement: California beaches are clean and safe places to visit.

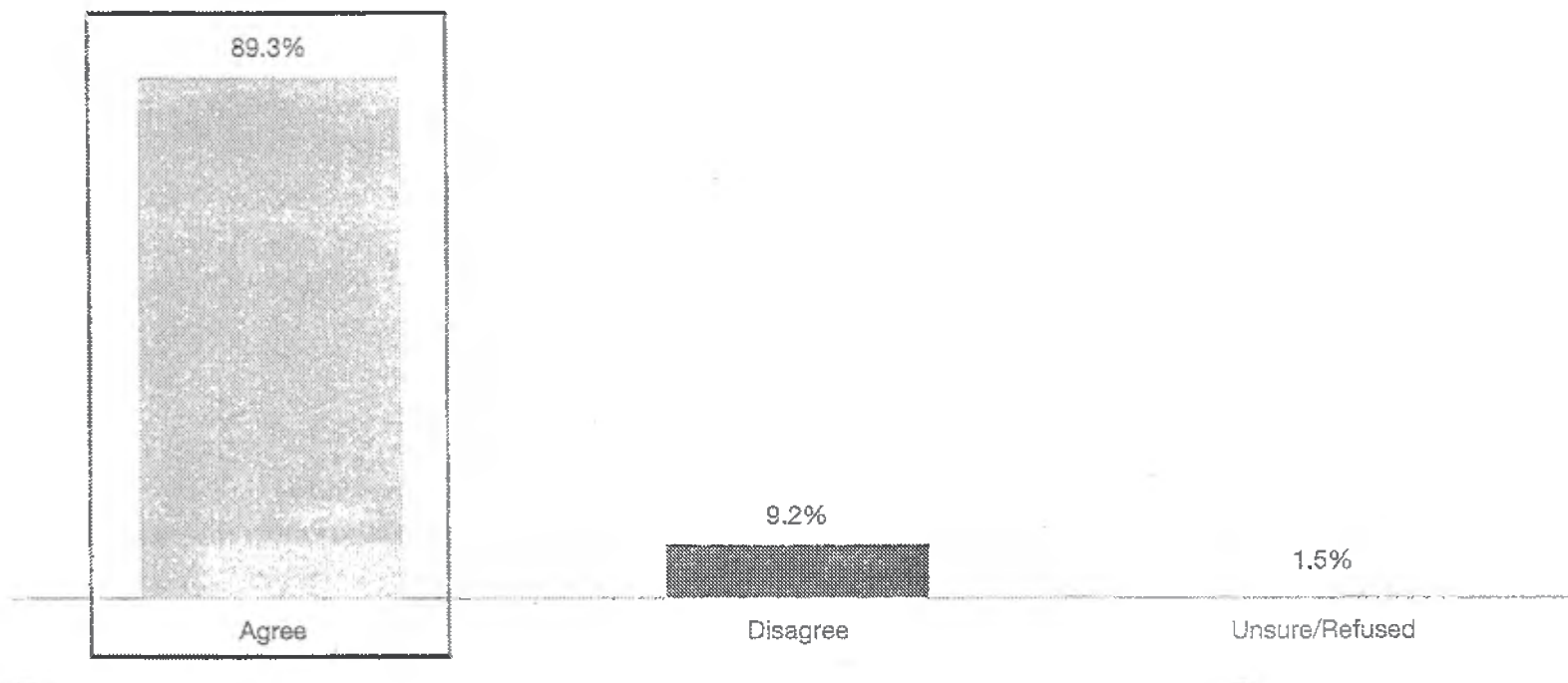


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89.3% of Respondents Agree that the California coast, including beaches and the ocean, are personally important to them

Statement: The California coast, including beaches and the ocean are personally important to me.

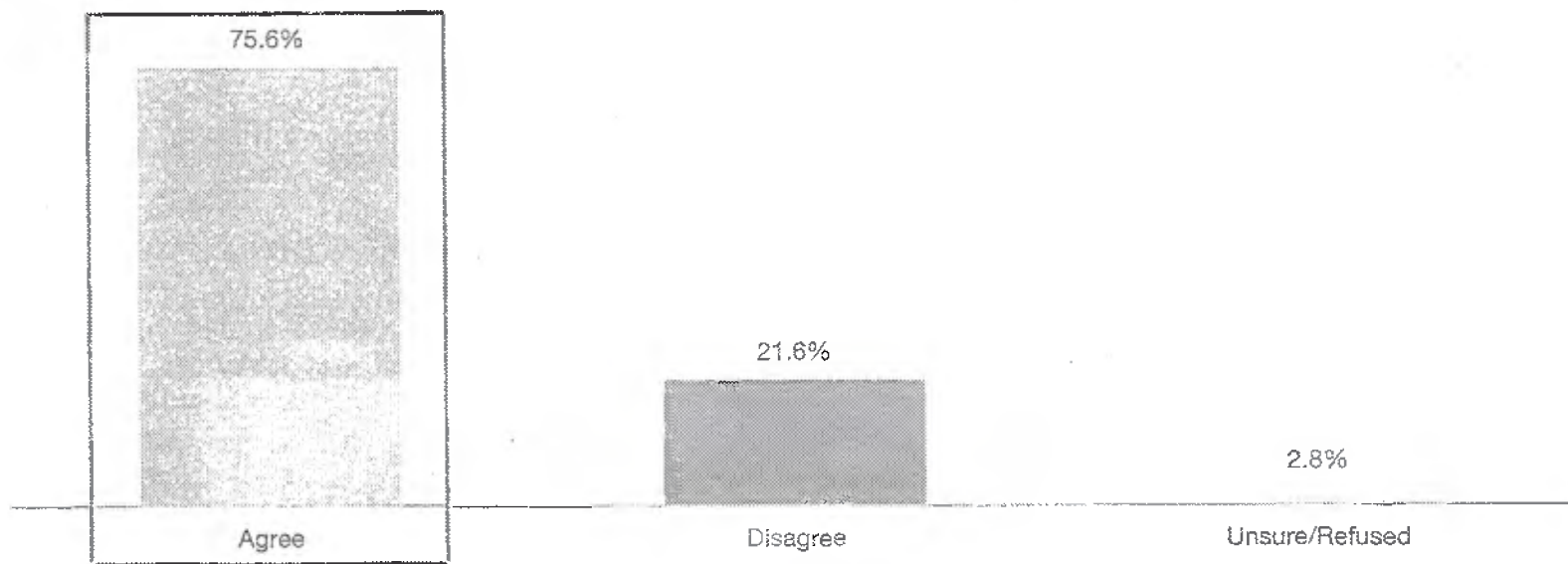


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75.6% Agree that Even When They are Not Visiting the California coast, they feel a strong connection to it

Statement: Even when I am not visiting the California coast, I feel a strong connection to it.



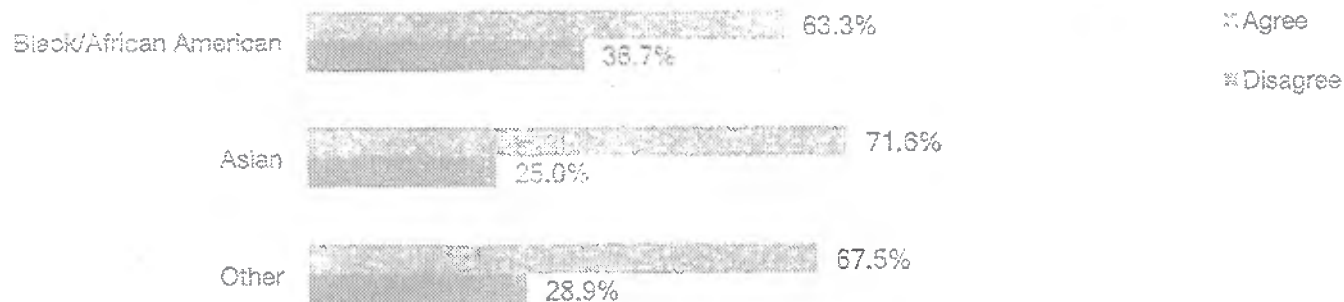
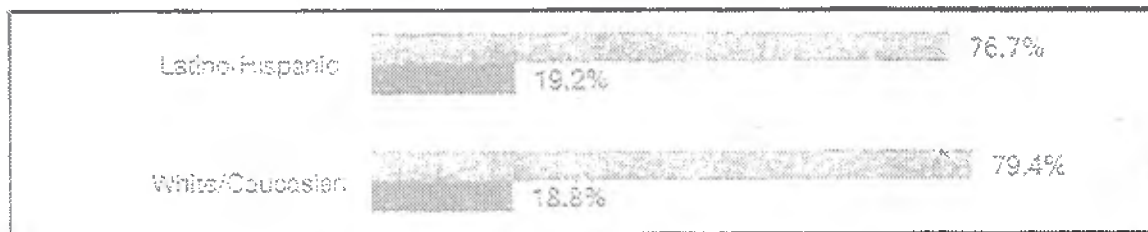
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Latino/Hispanic and White/Caucasian

Respondents feel a strong connection to the CA coast, even when they are not visiting

Statement: Even when I am not visiting the California coast, I feel a strong connection to it.

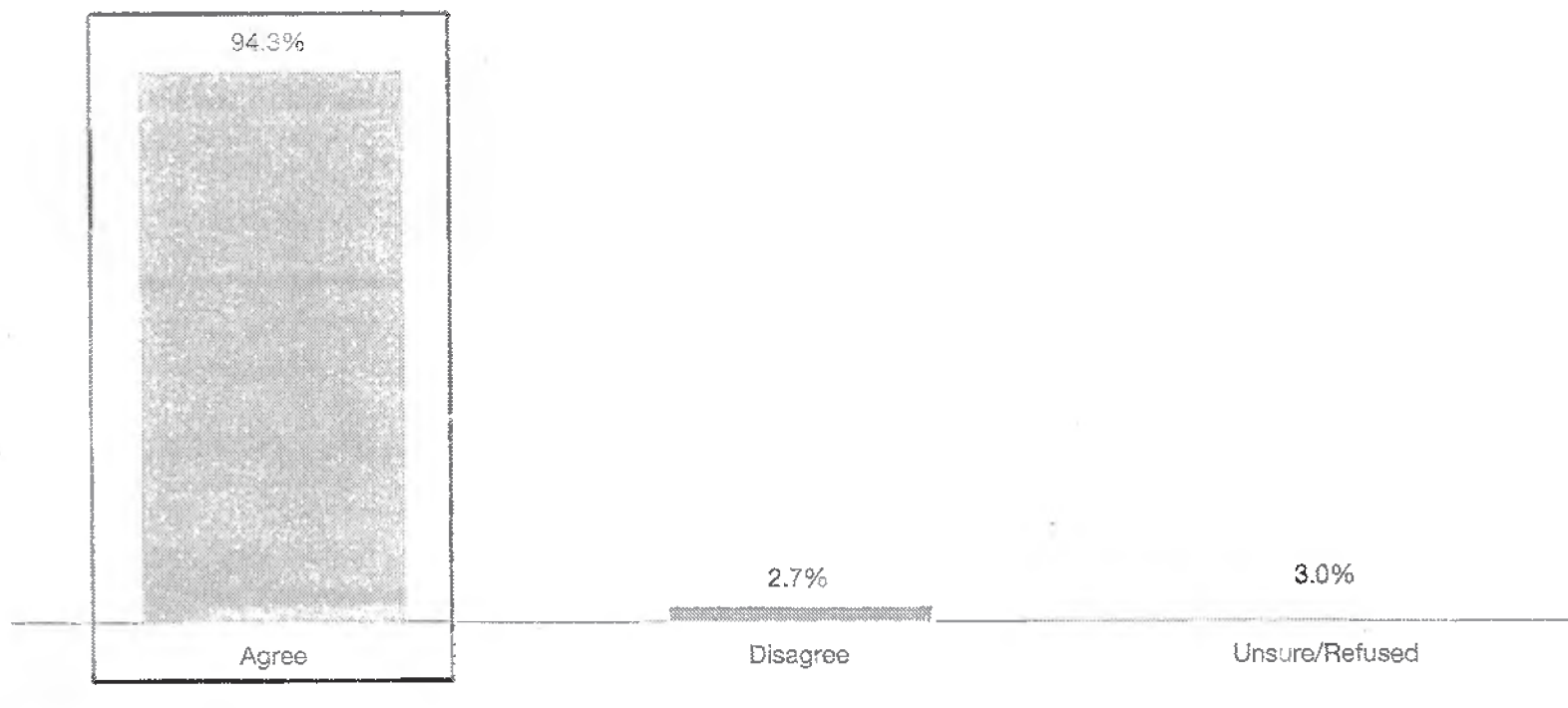


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94.3% Agree that People of All Backgrounds Are welcome at the California coast

Statement: People of all backgrounds are welcome at the California coast.

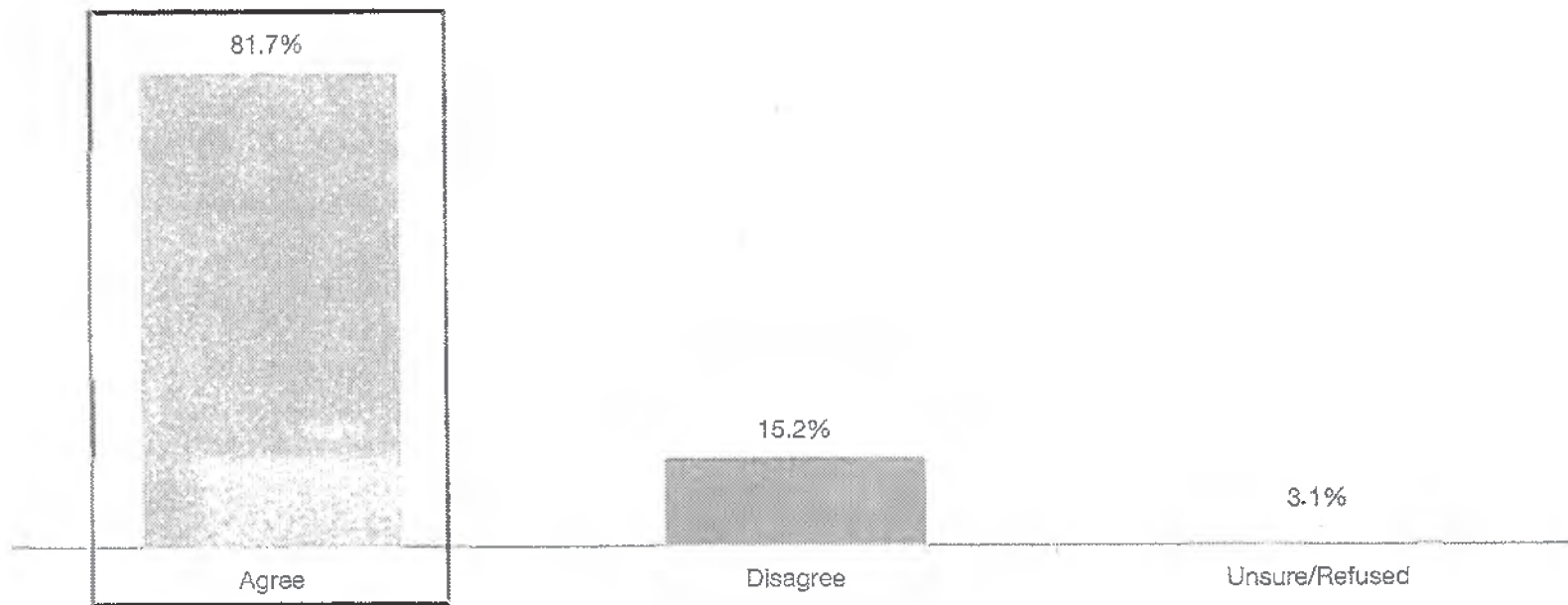


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81.7% of Respondents Say They are Familiar with California's beaches and their amenities

Statement: I am familiar with California's beaches and their amenities.



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Childhood Memories of the CA Coast



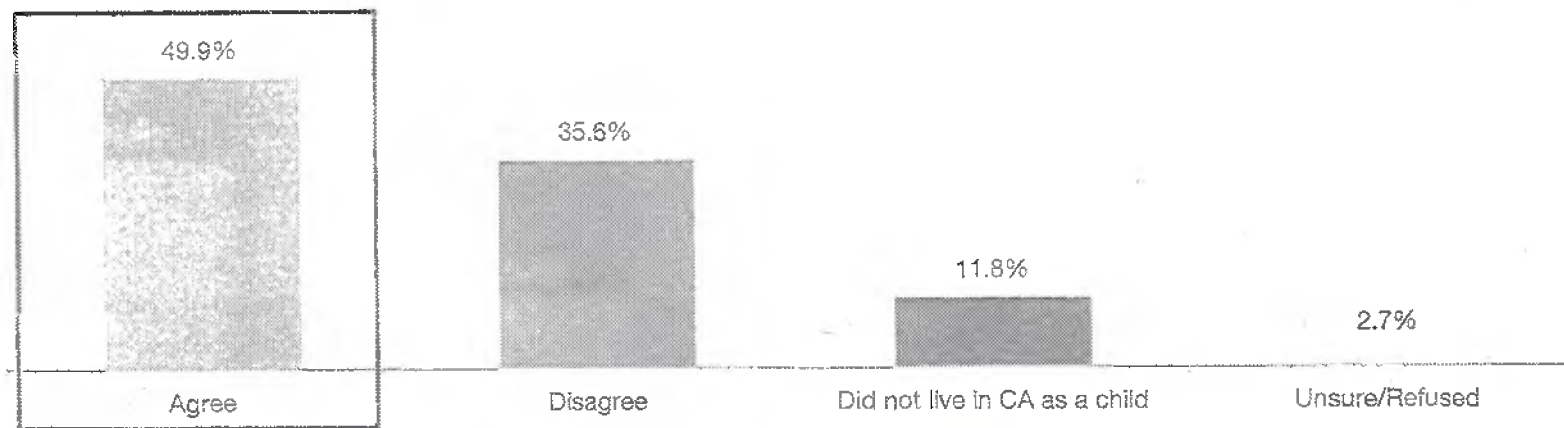
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49.9% of Respondents Say They Have

Fond memories of visiting the CA coast on school field trips when they were kids

Statement: I have fond memories of visiting the California coast on school field trips when I was a kid.

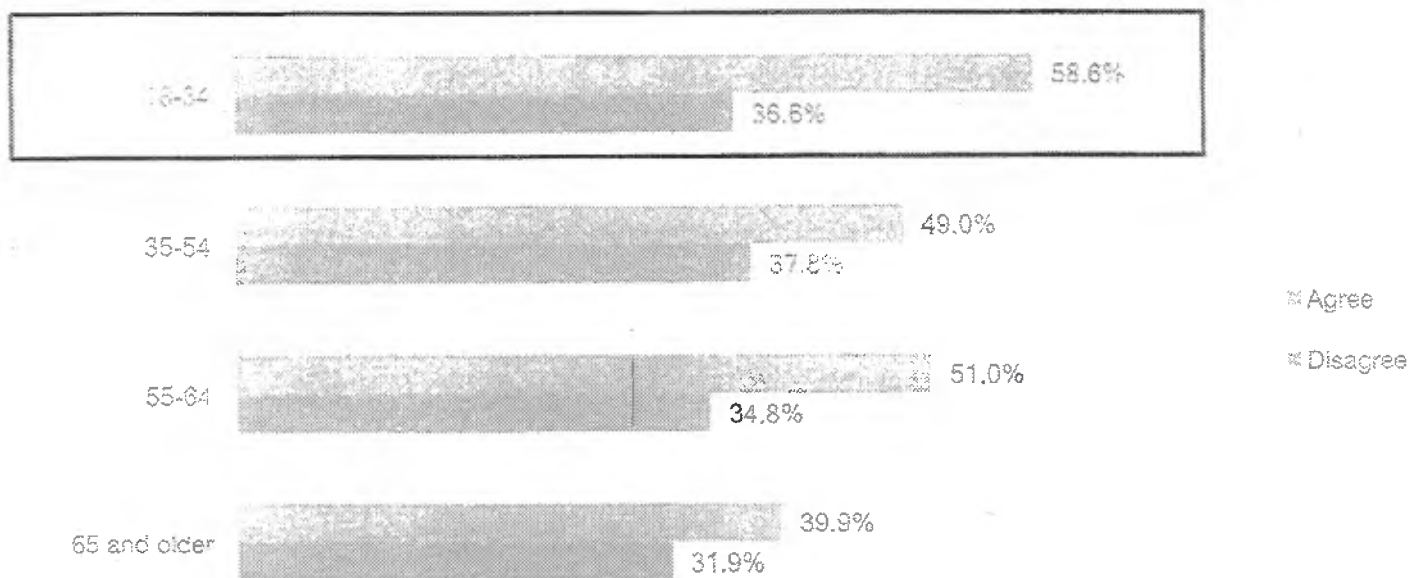


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Younger Respondents Agree the Most that They have fond memories of visiting the CA coast on school field trips when they were kids

Statement: I have fond memories of visiting the California coast on school field trips when I was a kid.



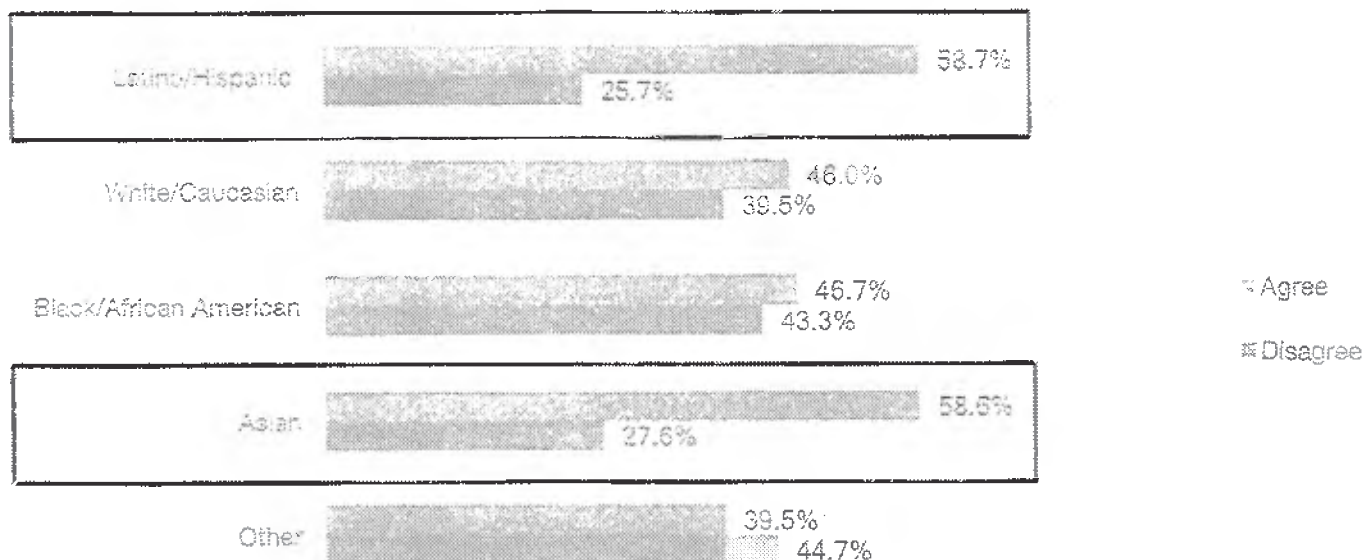
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Latino/Hispanic and Asian Respondents

Agree almost equally that they have fond memories of visiting the CA coast when they were kids

Statement: I have fond memories of visiting the California coast on school field trips when I was a kid.



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How Often do California Residents Visit the Coast?

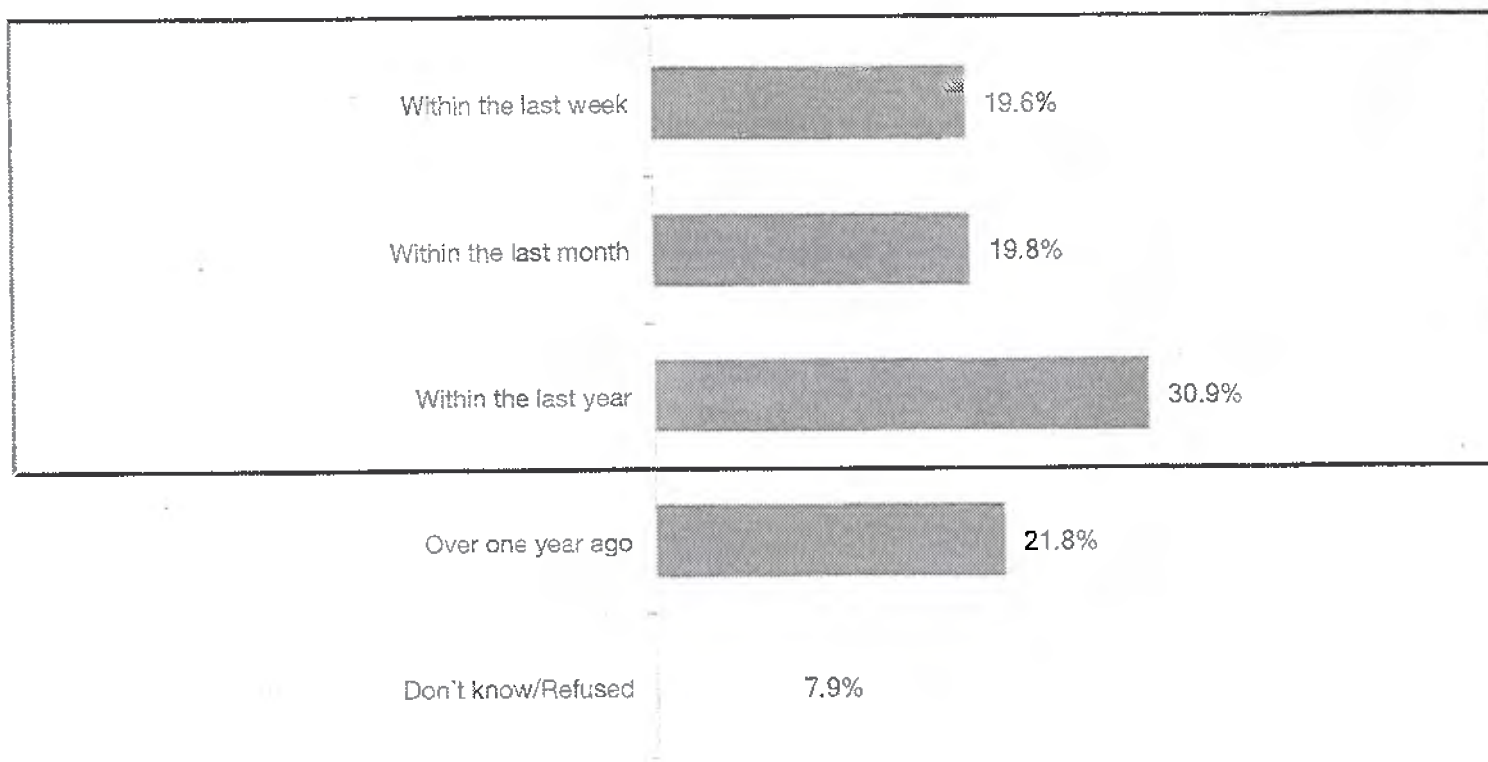


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Over 70% of Respondents Say They Visited The coast within the last year

Question: When was the last time you went to the coast in California?



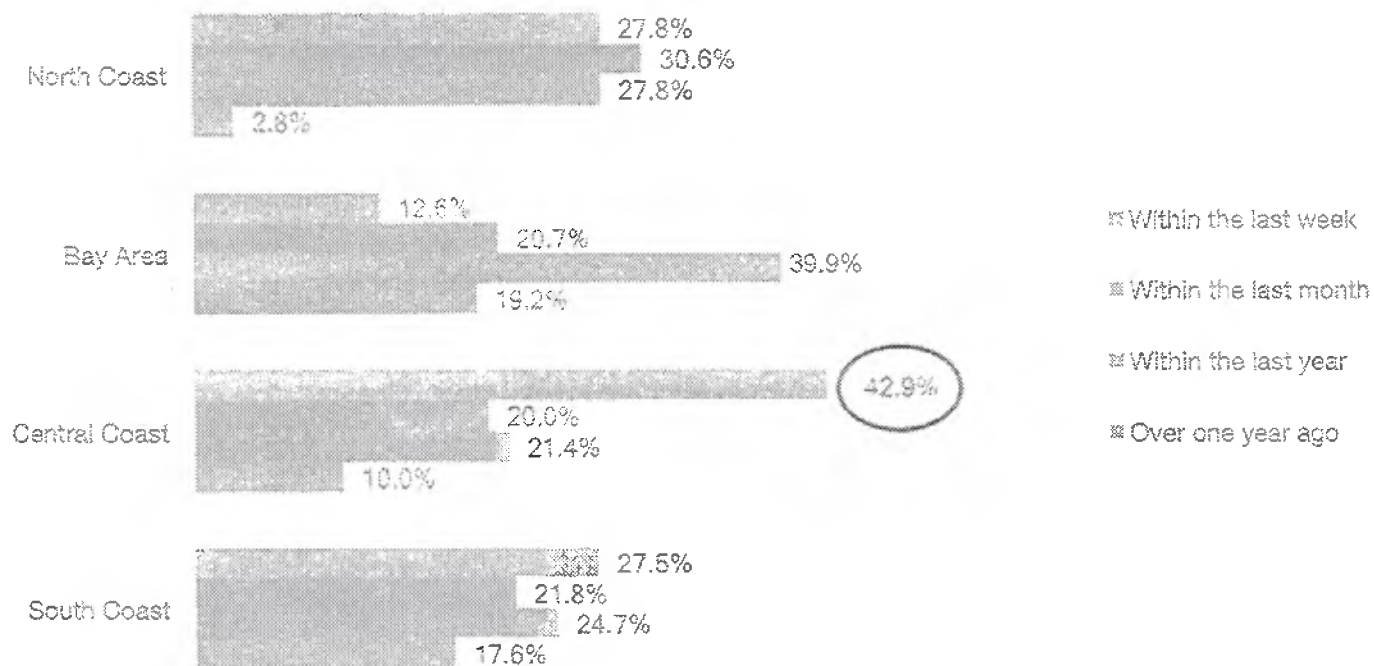
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42.9% of Central Coast Respondents

Report that the last time they've been to the coast was within the last week

Question: When was the last time you went to the coast in California?



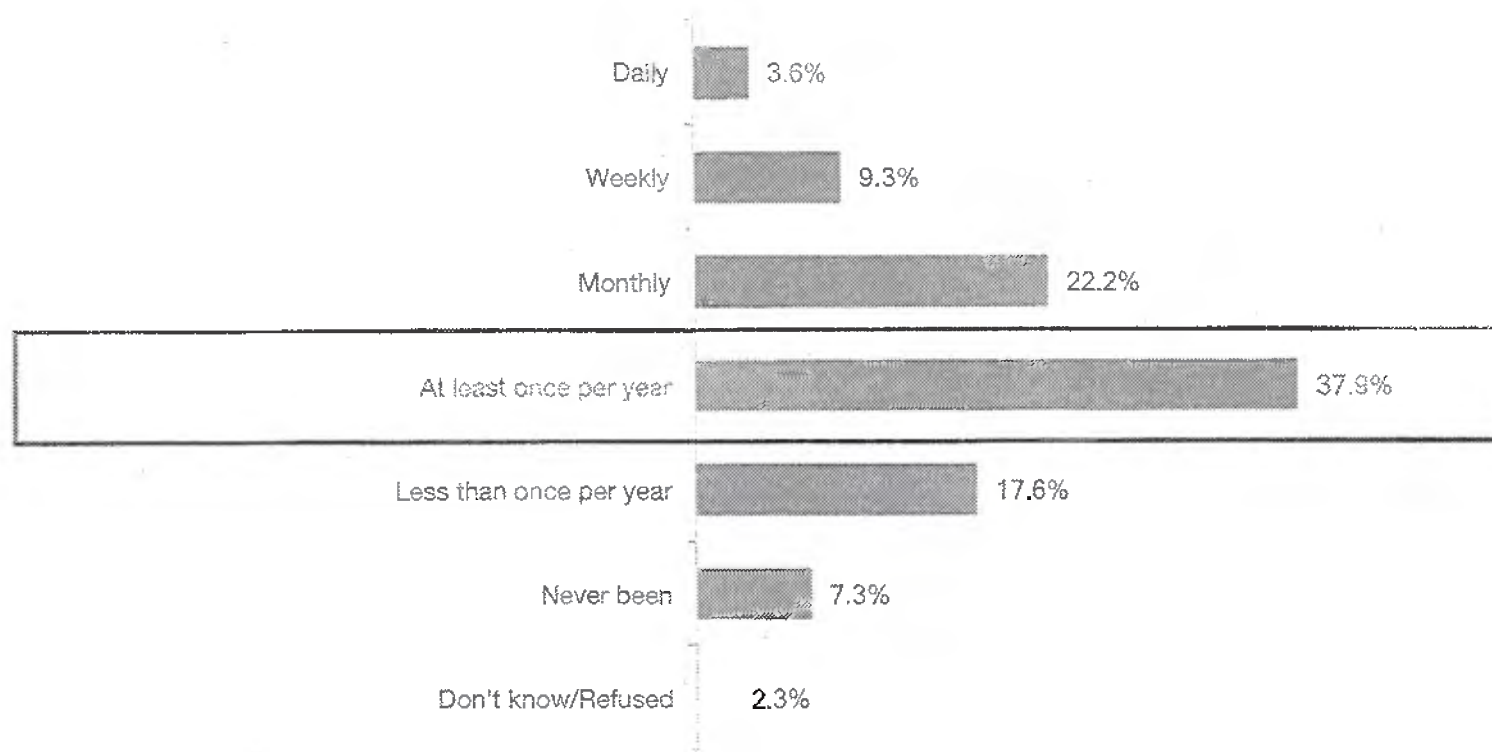
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More Respondents Go to the Coast

"At least once per year" (37.9%) than any other frequency

Question: How often do you go to the coast in California?



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Traveling to the CA Coast

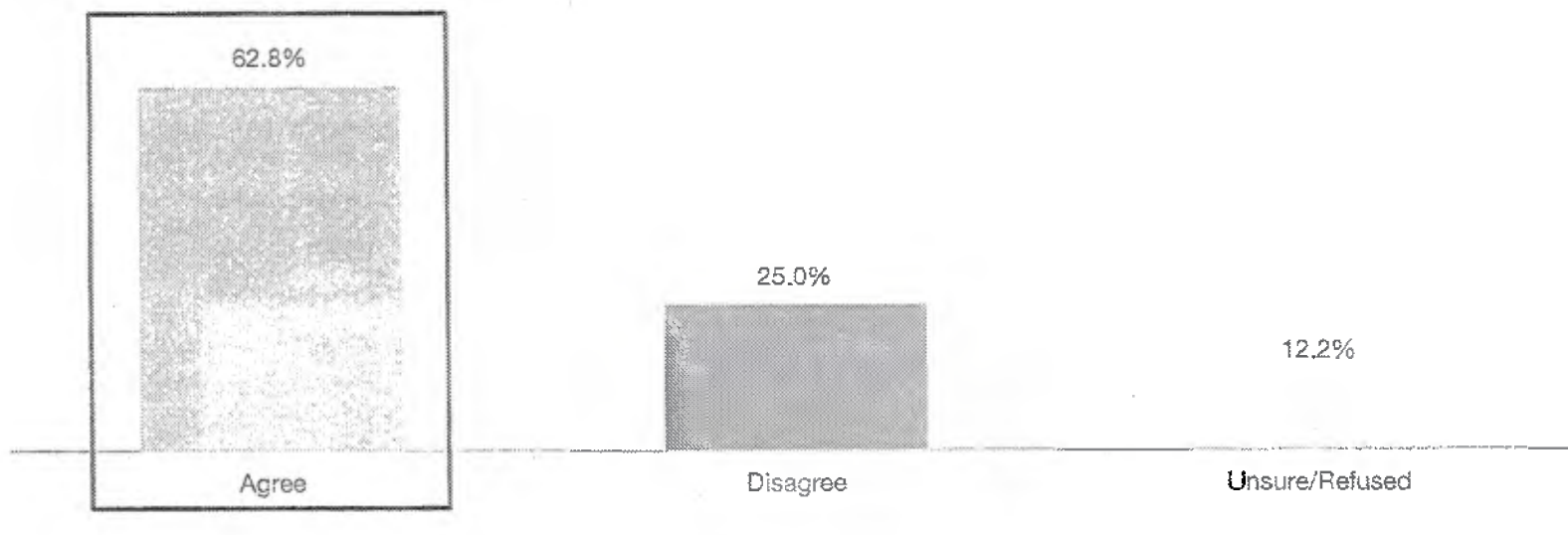


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62.8% of Respondents Agree that Transportation to the CA coast is convenient and affordable

Statement: Transportation to the California coast is convenient and affordable.



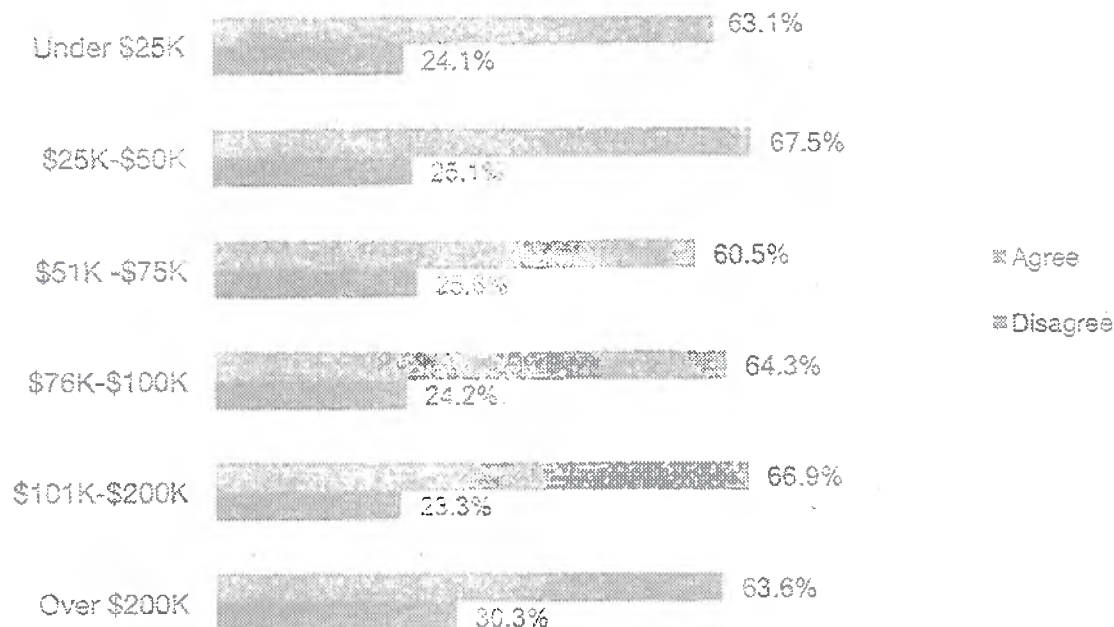
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San Francisco CA 94105

San Francisco (415) 870-8150
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Respondents of All Income Brackets Agree

That transportation to the CA coast is convenient and affordable

Statement: Transportation to the California coast is convenient and affordable.



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Arriving to the CA Coast (Parking)

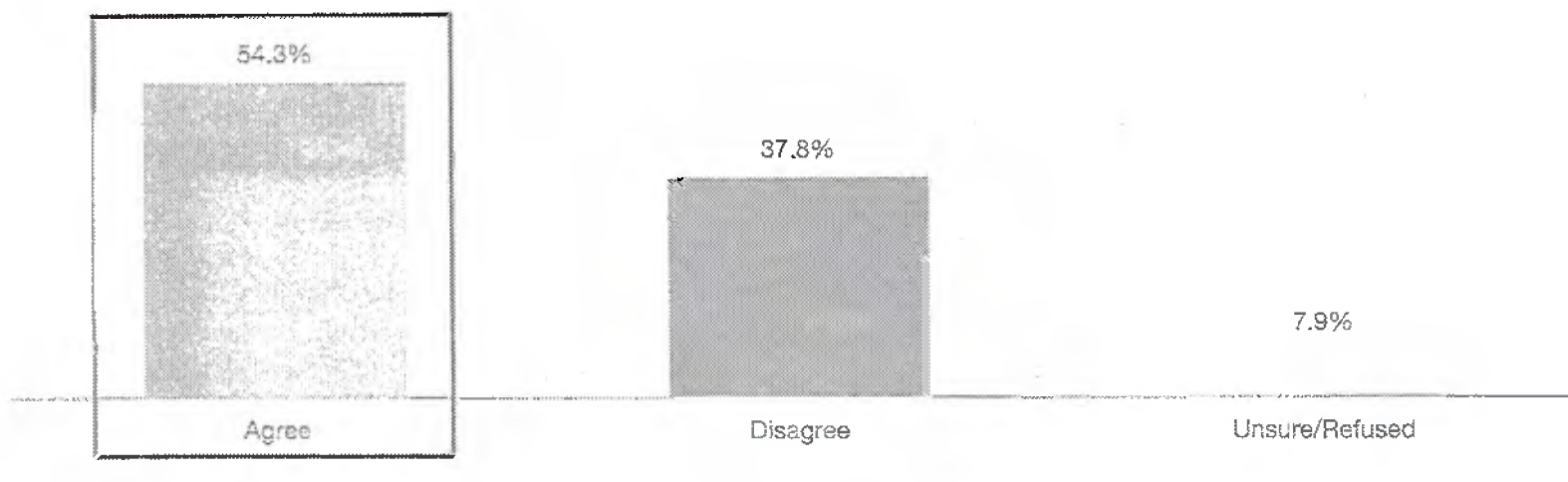


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54.3% of Respondents Agree that Parking Is convenient and generally available at the California coast

Statement: Parking is convenient and generally available at the California coast.

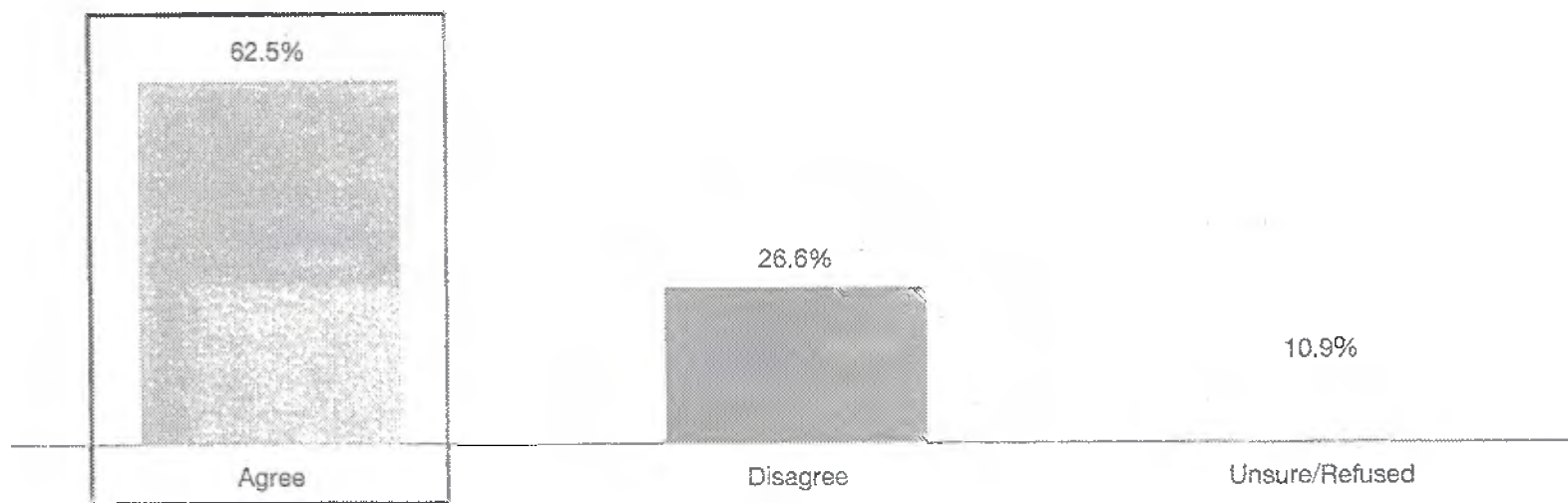


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62.5% of Respondents Agree that Parking Is affordable at the California coast

Statement: Parking is affordable at the California coast.



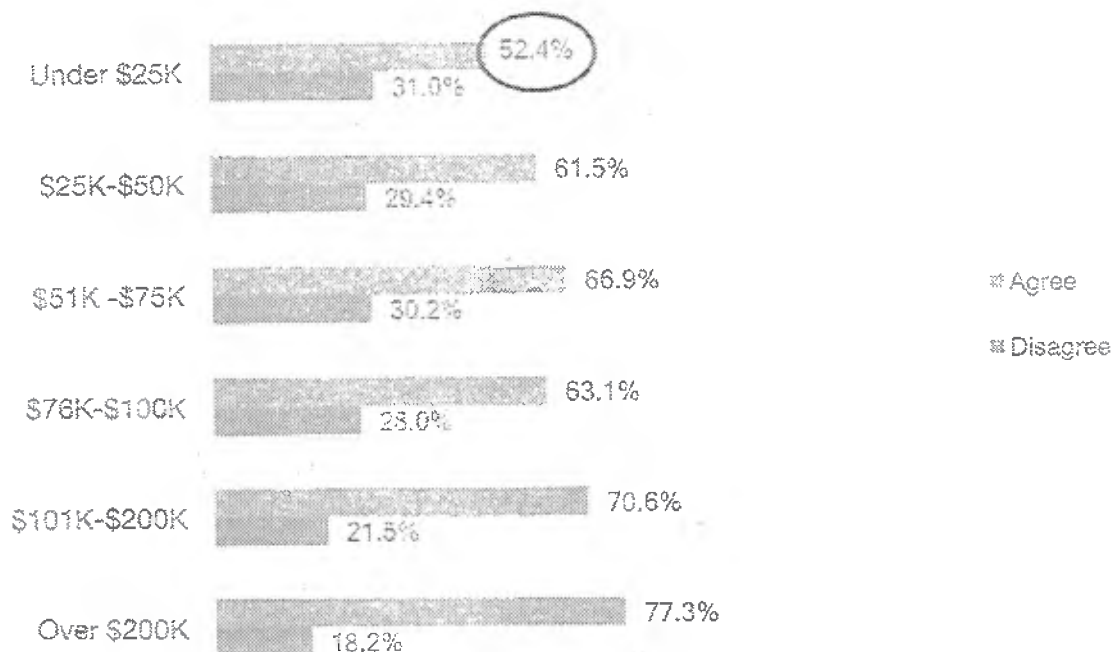
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A Majority Among All Income Brackets

Agree that parking is affordable at the CA coast

Statement: Parking is affordable at the California coast.



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Experience at the Coast



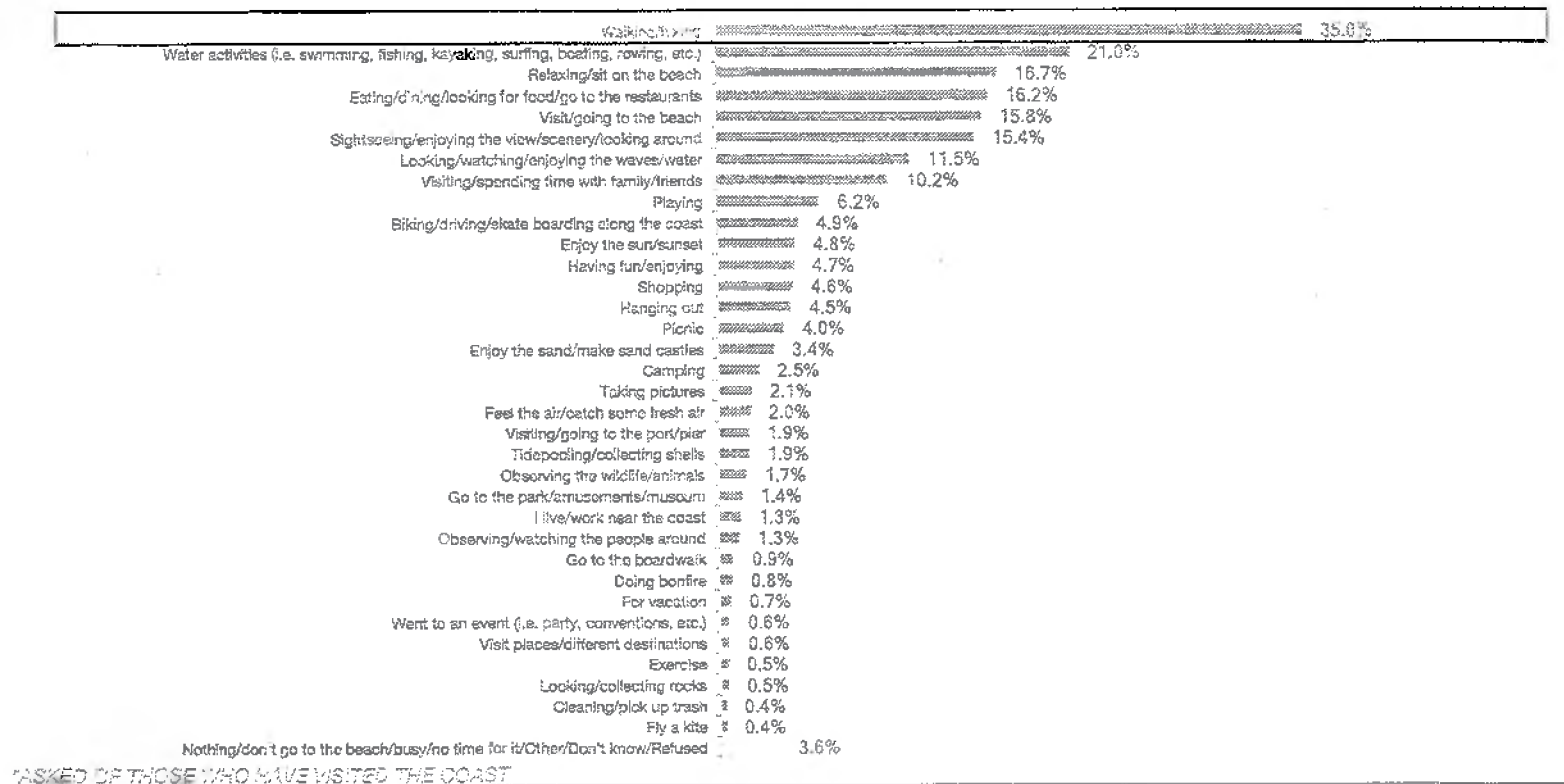
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35% of Respondents Cite Walking/Hiking

As their main activity when they visit the coast

Question: In your own words, please tell me what do you do when you get to the coast in California?

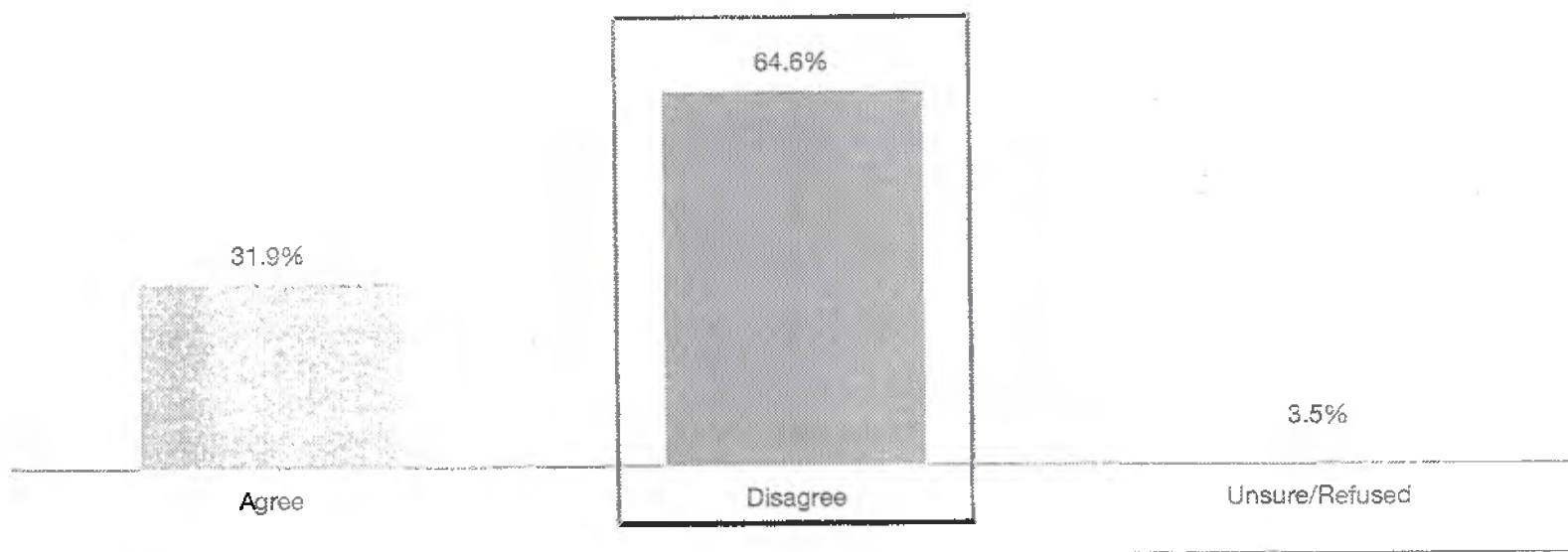


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Newport Beach CA 92660 USA

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64.6% Do Not Wish There were More Things to do at the CA coast when they get there

Statement: I wish there were more things to do at the California coast when I get there.



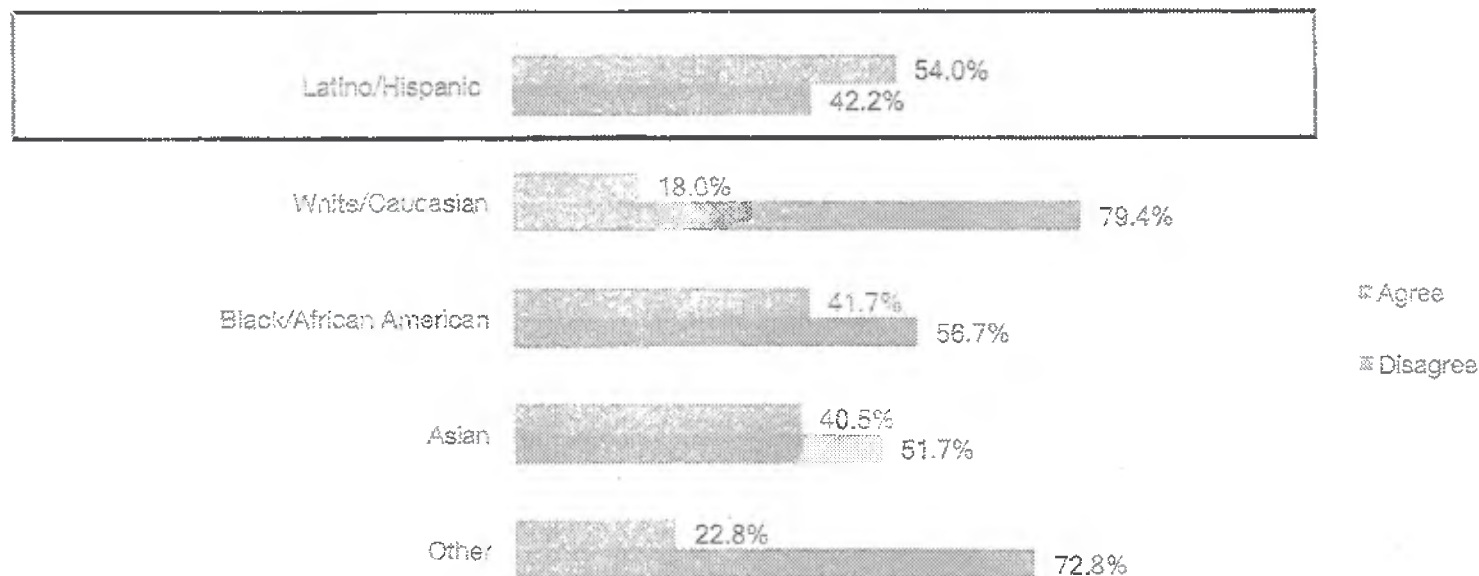
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A Majority of Latino/Hispanic Residents

Wish there were more things to do at the CA coast

Statement: I wish there were more things to do at the California coast when I get there.

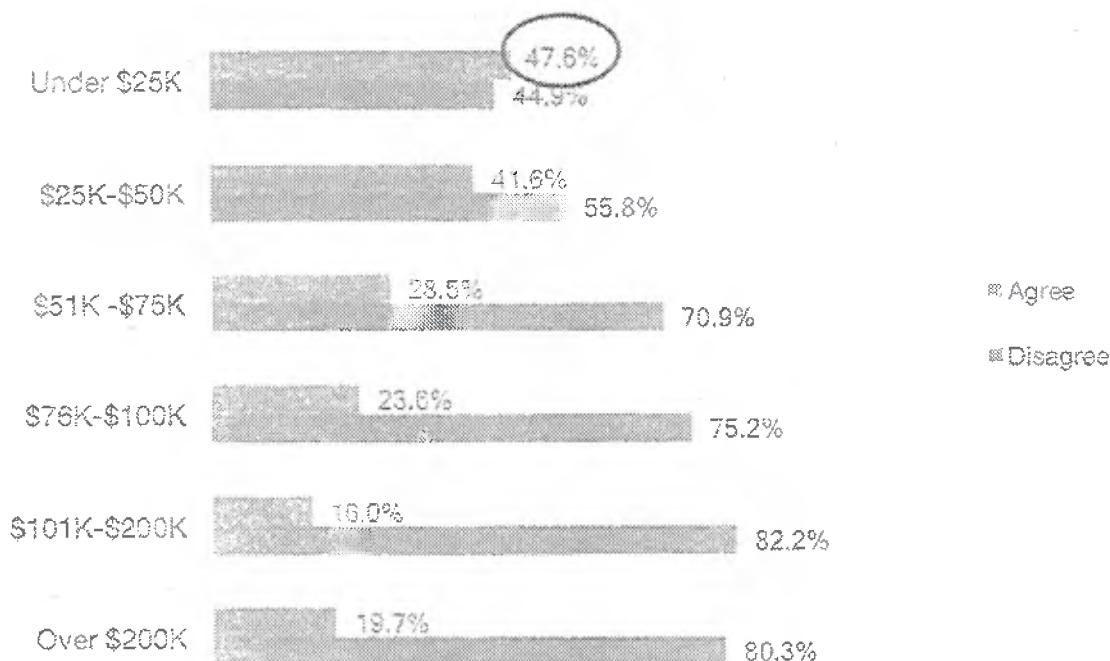


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47.6% of Respondents with an Income Under \$25K wish there were more things to do at the CA coast when they get there

Statement: I wish there were more things to do at the California coast when I get there.



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Staying Overnight at the Coast

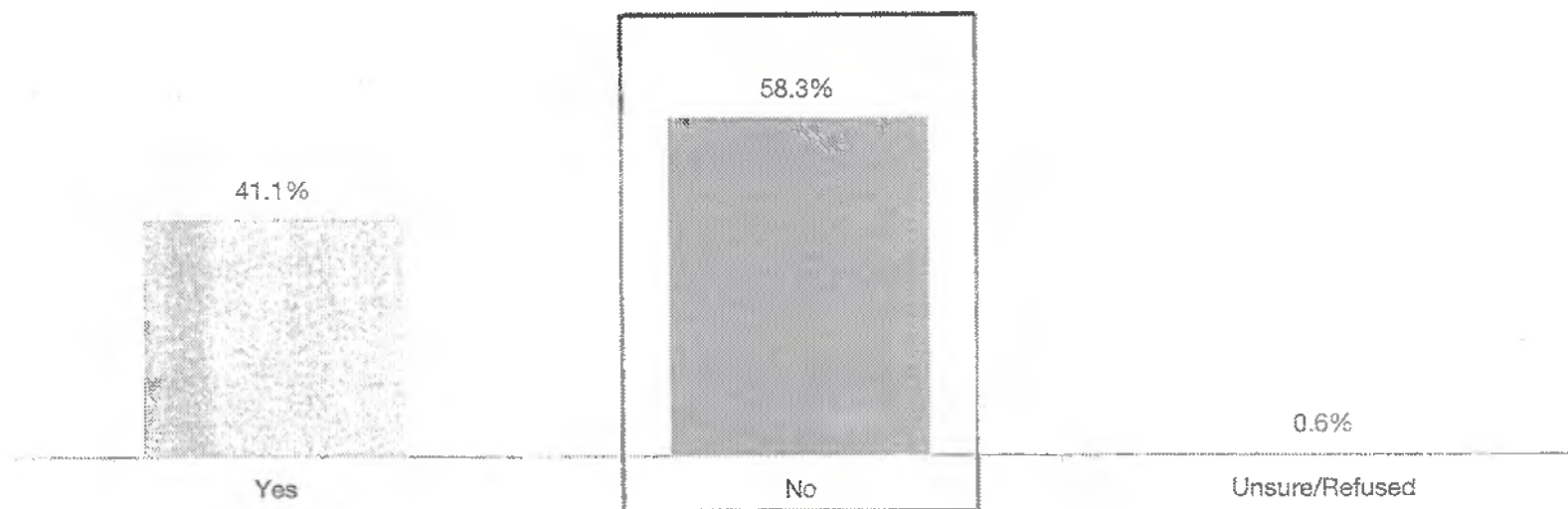


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58.3% Do Not Stay Overnight When They Visit the California coast

Question: Do you ever stay overnight when you visit the California coast?



*ASKED OF ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO RESPONDED "NEVER BEEN"



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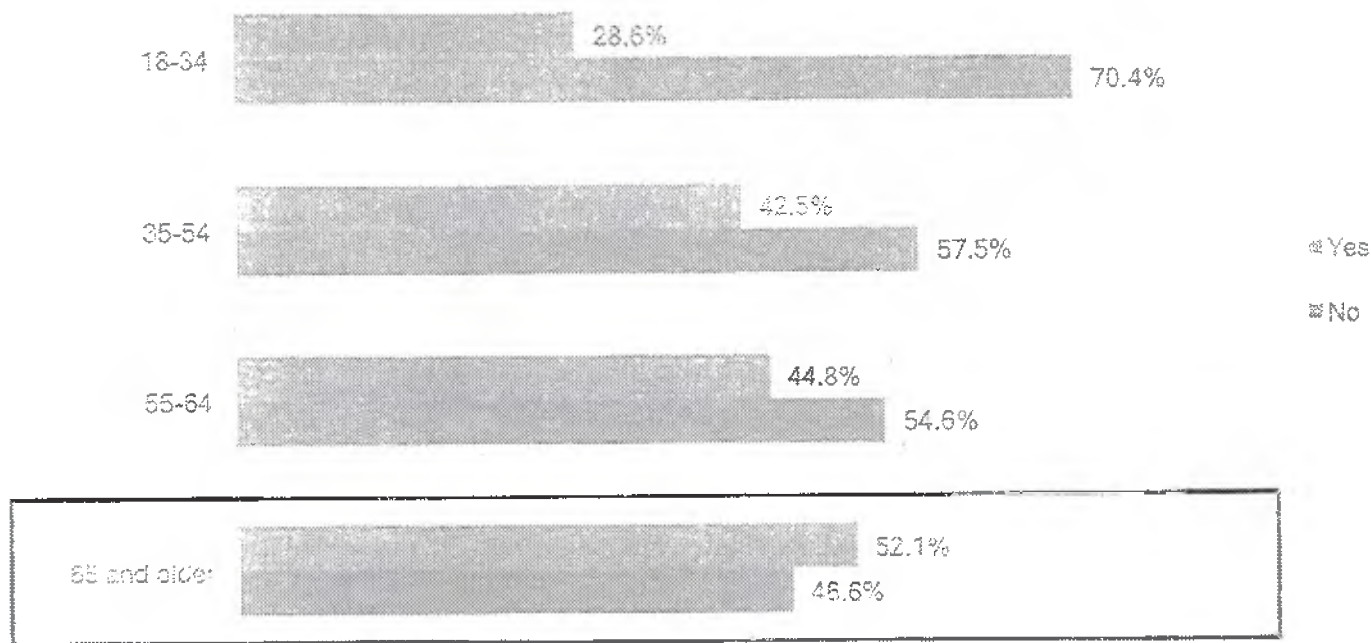


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Californians 65 and older are the only Age group (majority) that stays overnight when visiting the CA coast

Question: Do you ever stay overnight when you visit the California coast?



*ASKED OF ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO RESPONDED "NEVER BEEN"



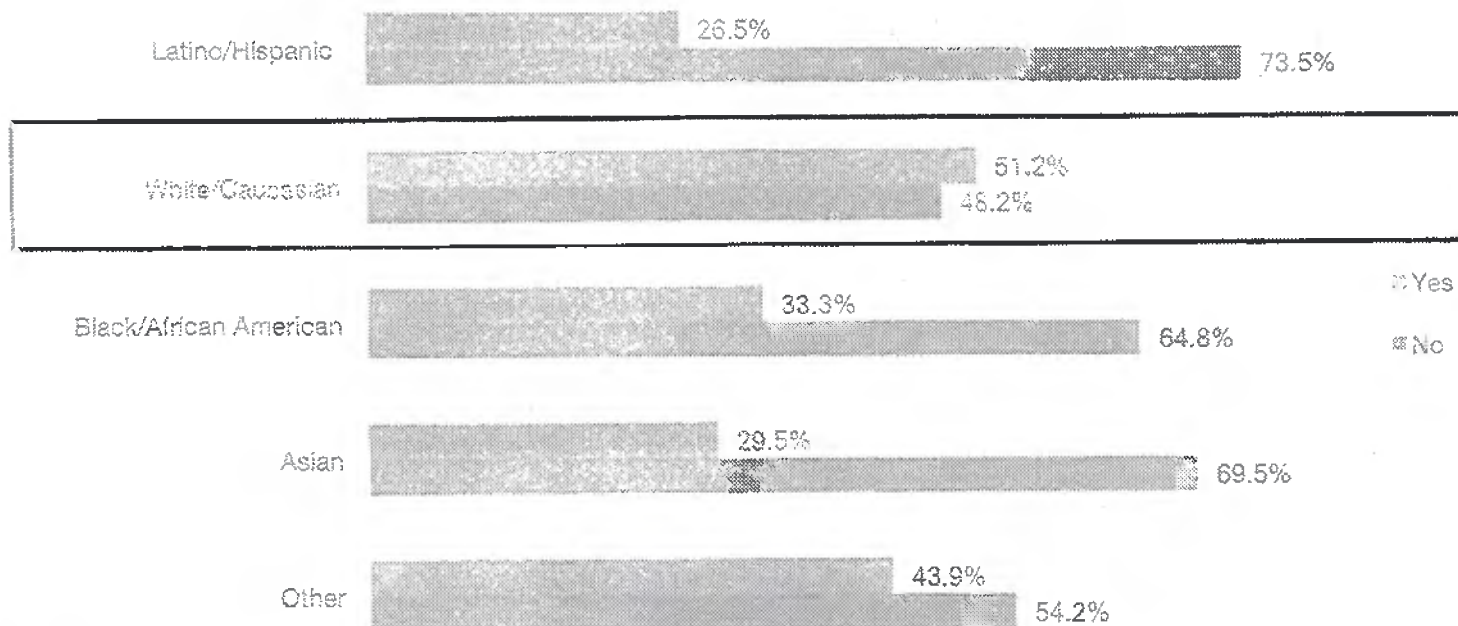
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A Majority of White/Caucasian Residents

Say they stay overnight when they visit the California coast

Question: Do you ever stay overnight when you visit the California coast?



*ASKED OF ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO RESPONDED "NEVER BEEN"



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74.8% of Those with a Household Income Under \$25K do not stay overnight at the CA coast

Question: Do you ever stay overnight when you visit the California coast?

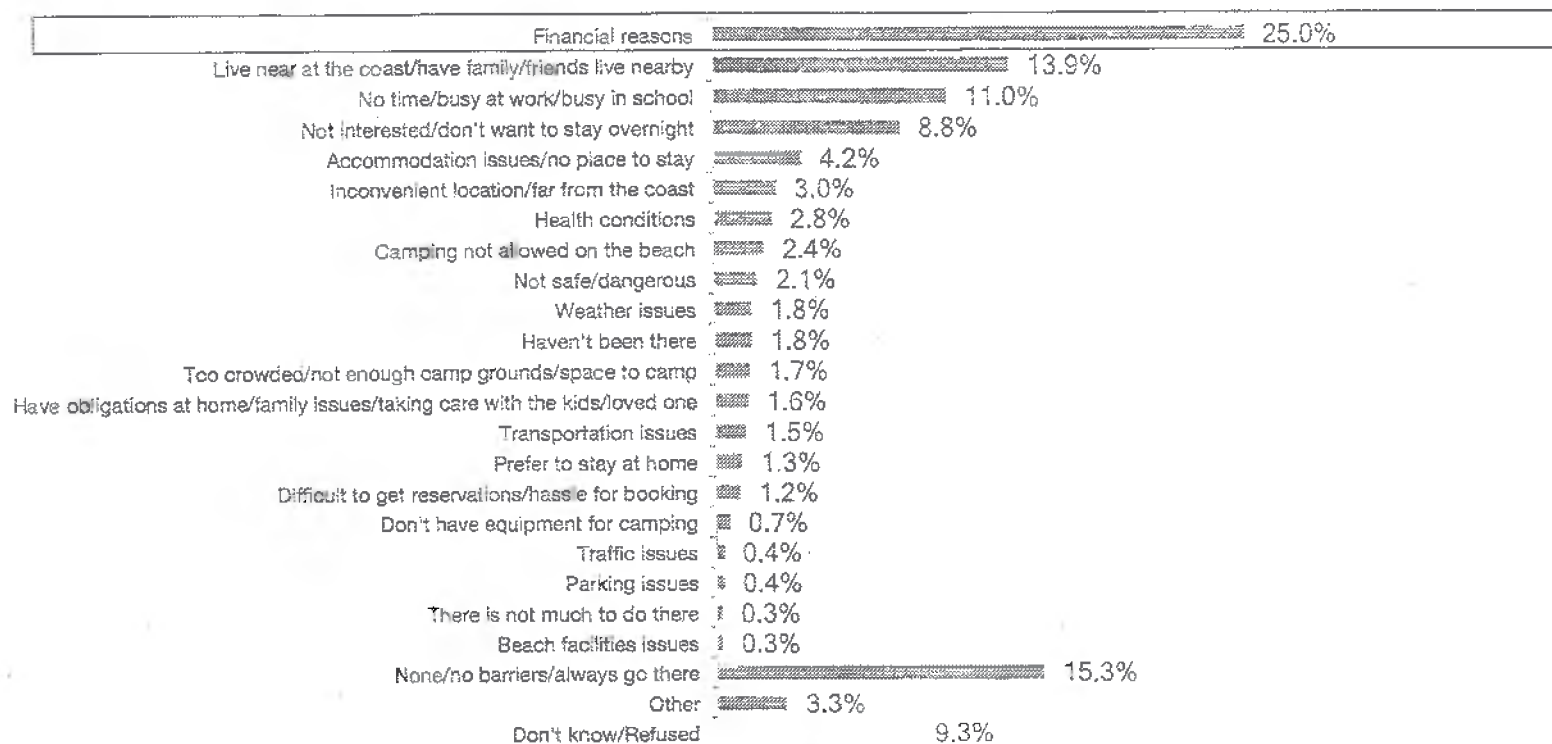


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25% of Respondents Note Financial Reasons as a barrier to staying overnight at the CA coast

Question: In your own words, please tell me what are the barriers to staying overnight at the California coast.



*ASKED OF ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO RESPONDED "NEVER BEEN"



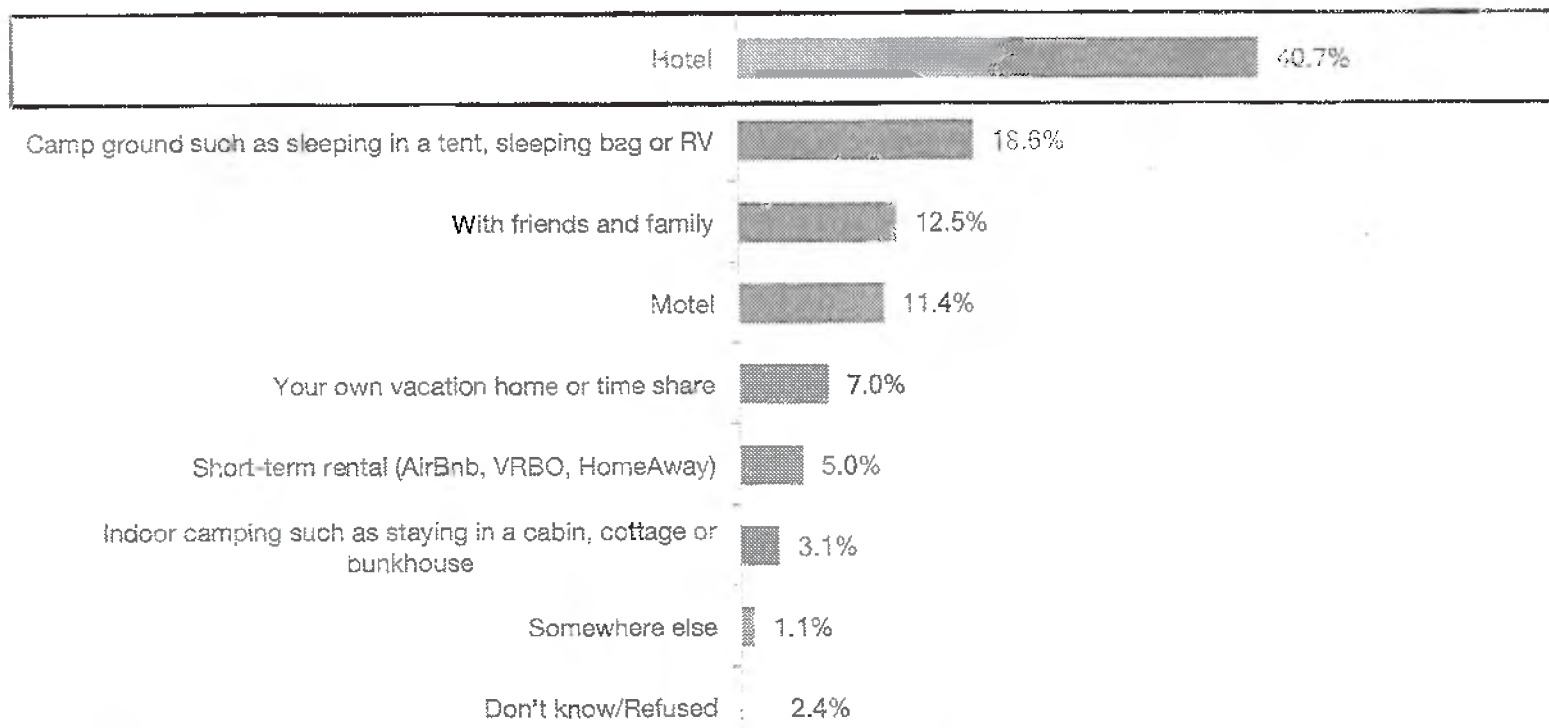
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Hotel Accommodations are Most Common

Among respondents when they visit the California coast

Question: What kind of accommodations do you stay at when you visit the California coast?



ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO RESPOND "YES" TO STAYING OVERNIGHT AT THE COAST

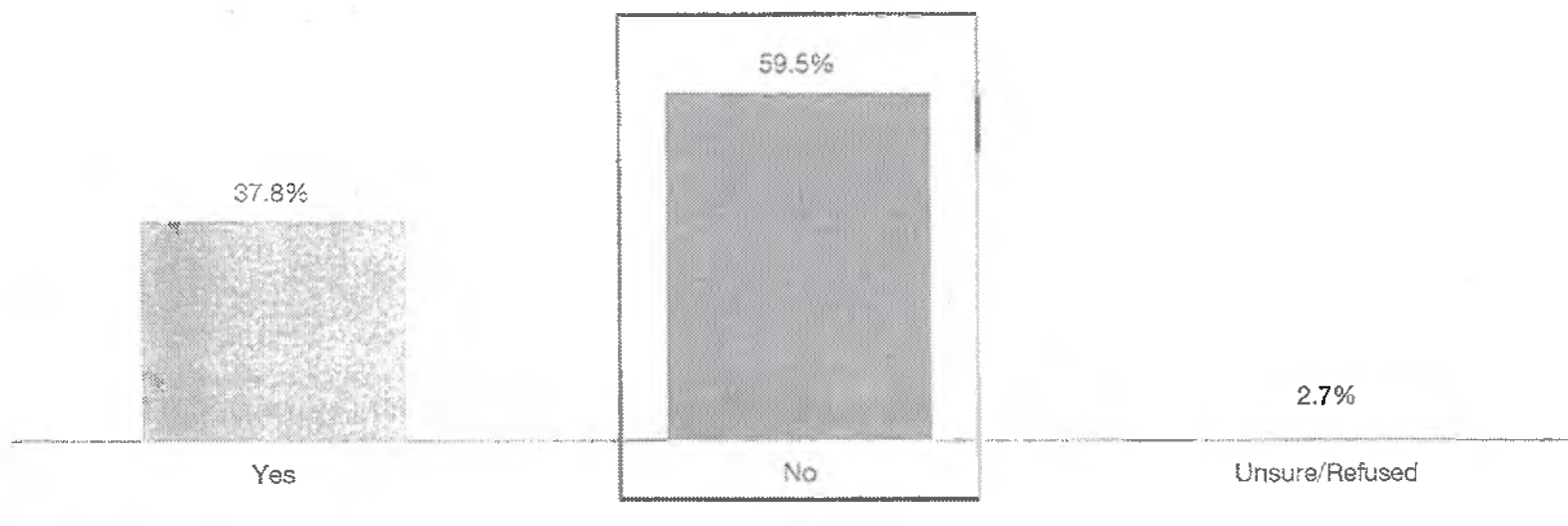


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59.5% of Respondents Would Not Stay in College dorms, or other similar accommodations, near the coast

Question: If there was an option to stay in college dorms near the coast, or other similar accommodations with shared bathrooms, for a modest per night price, would you ever choose to stay there?



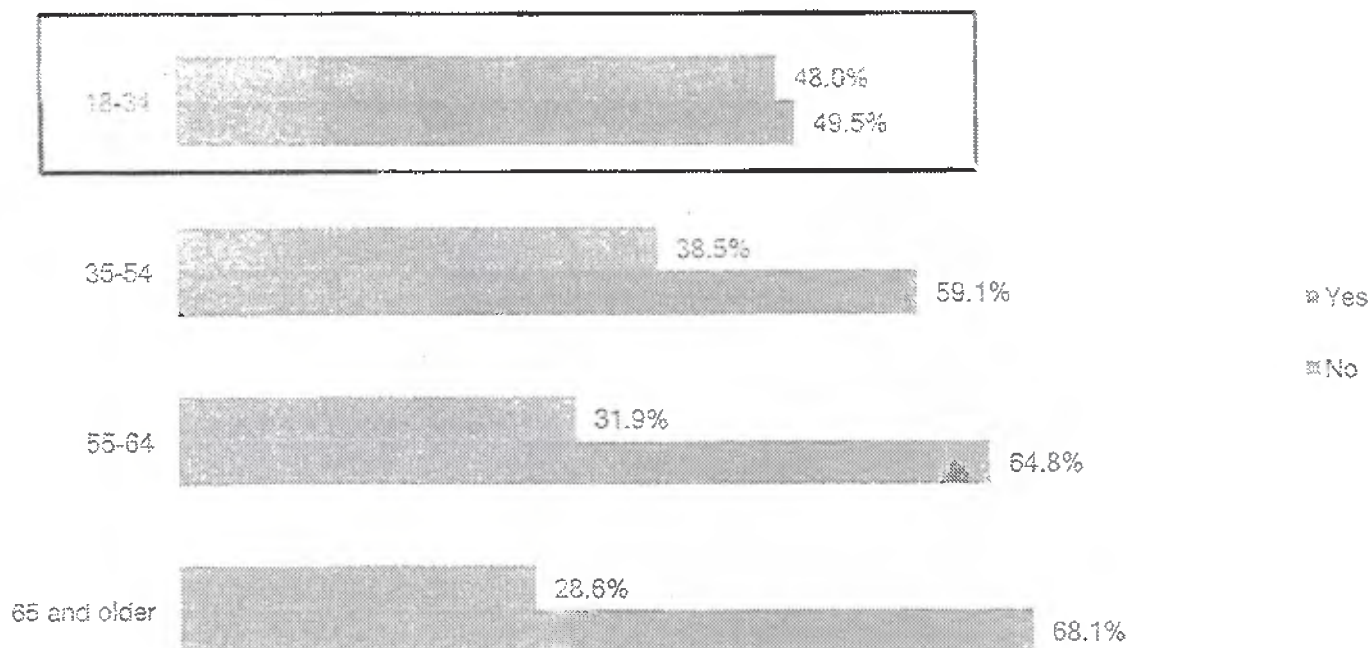
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Respondents 18-34 Show More Inclination

In choosing to stay in college dorms near the coast, or other similar options

Question: If there was an option to stay in college dorms near the coast, or other similar accommodations with shared bathrooms, for a modest per night price, would you ever choose to stay there?



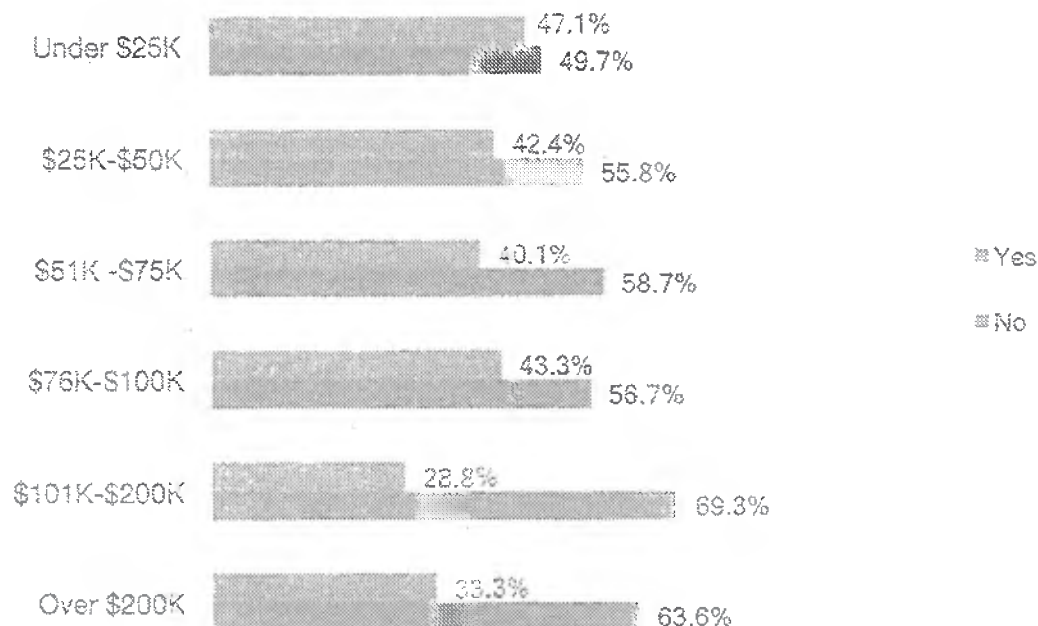
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A Majority of Respondents Across All Income

Brackets would not choose to stay in college dorms/similar accommodations near the coast

Question: If there was an option to stay in college dorms near the coast, or other similar accommodations with shared bathrooms, for a modest per night price, would you ever choose to stay there?



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Overnight Accommodations



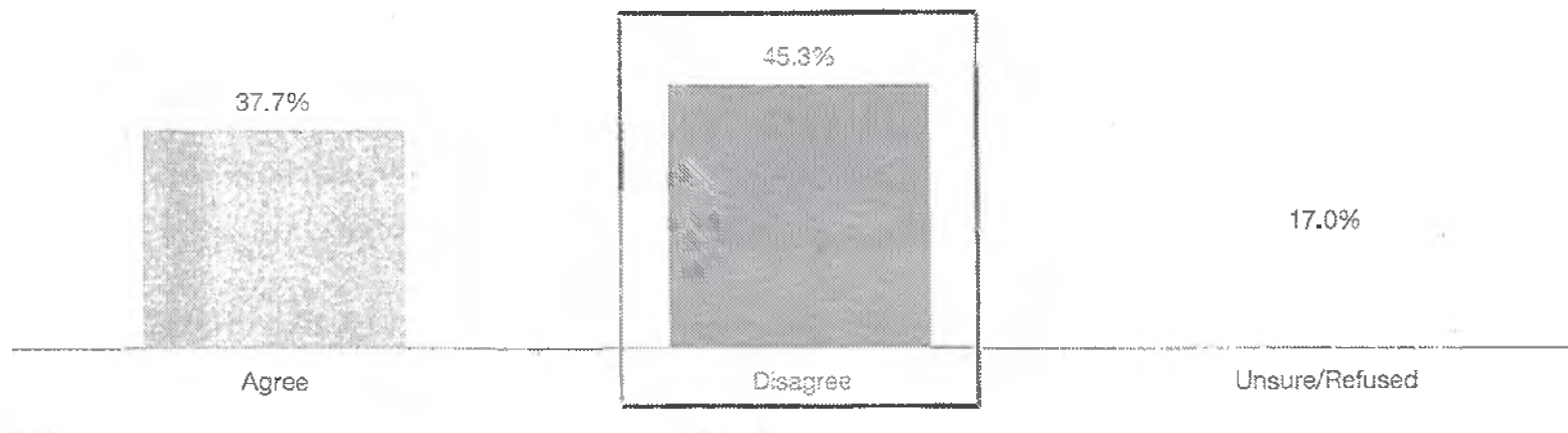
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45.3% of Respondents Disagree that Finding overnight accommodations at the CA coast is convenient and affordable

Statement: Finding overnight accommodations at the California coast is convenient and affordable.



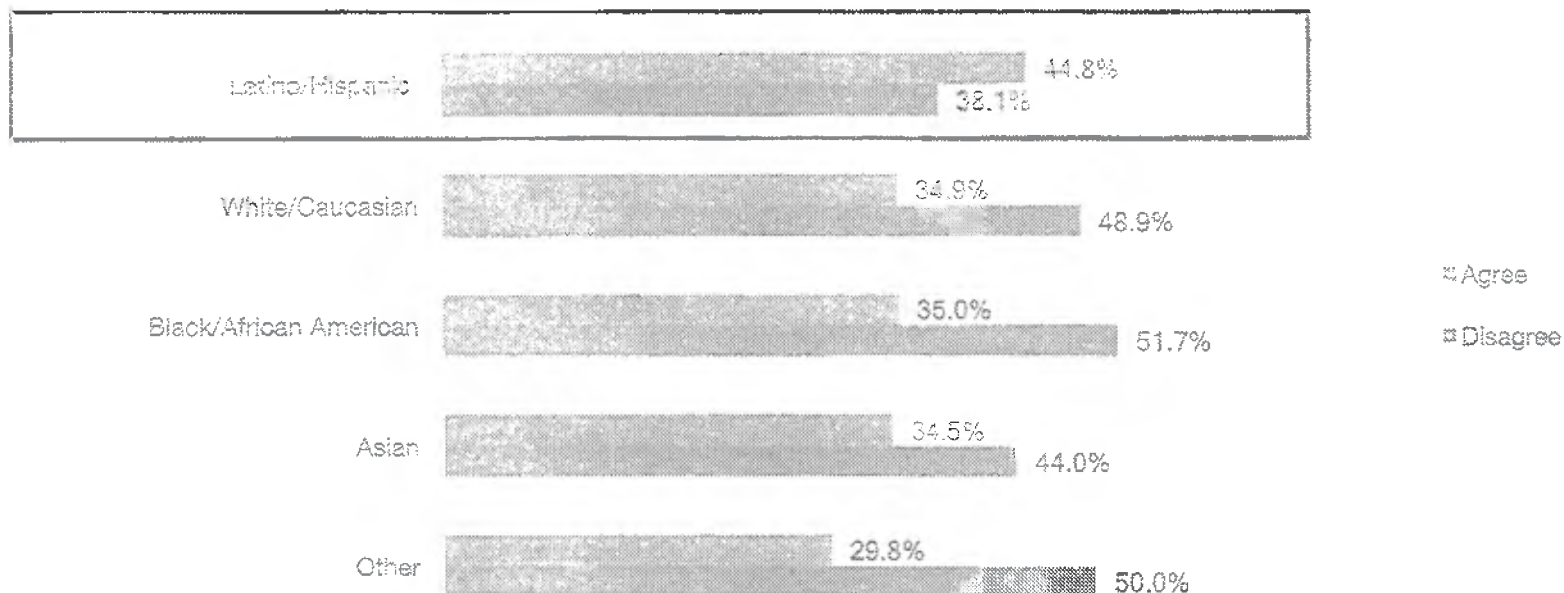
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San Francisco CA 94105

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Latino/Hispanic Residents Agree the

Most that finding overnight accommodations at the CA coast is convenient, affordable

Statement: Finding overnight accommodations at the California coast is convenient and affordable.



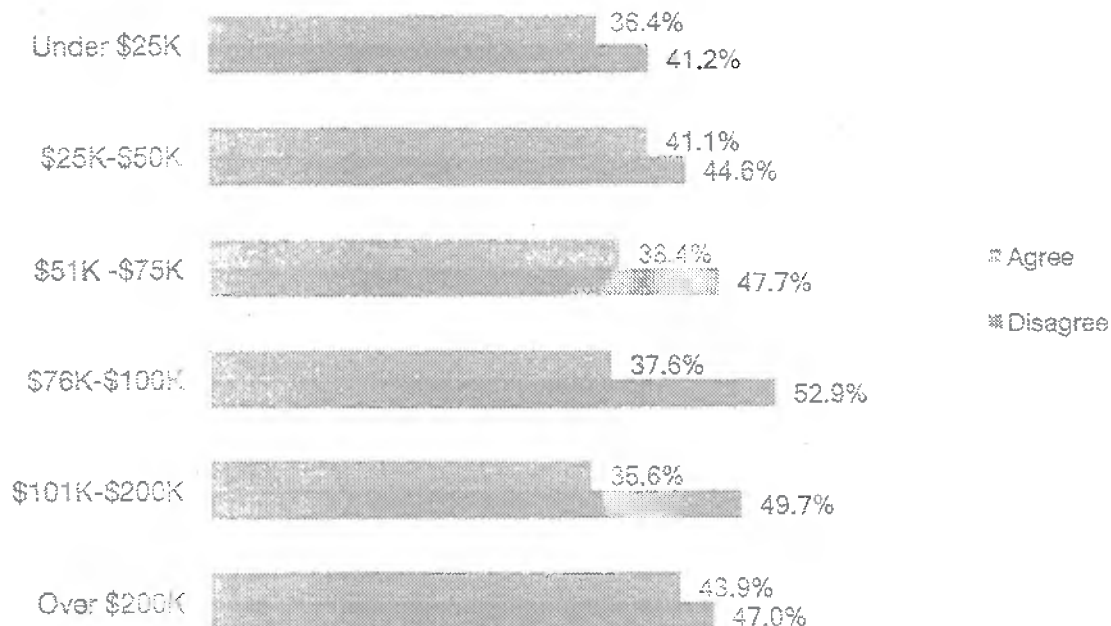
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San Francisco, CA 94105

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A Majority of Respondents Across All Income

Brackets disagree that finding overnight accommodations at the CA coast is convenient and affordable

Statement: Finding overnight accommodations at the California coast is convenient and affordable.



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Desire to Visit the Coast More Often

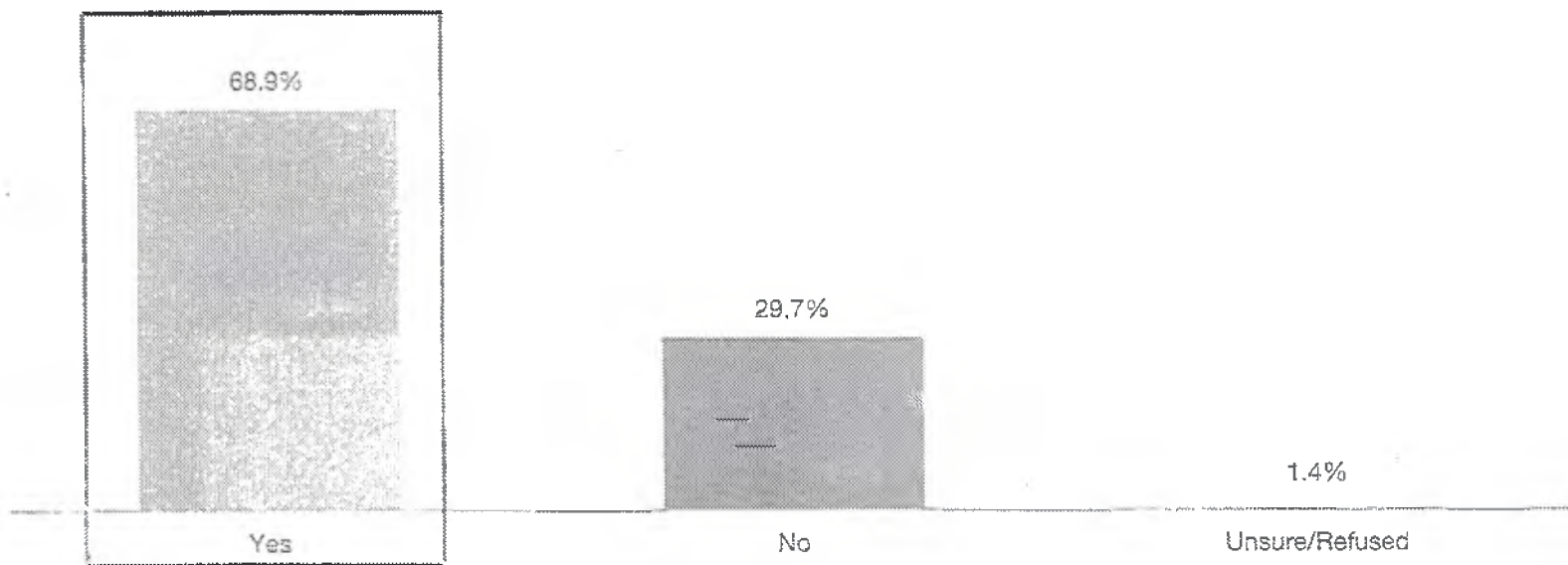


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68.9% Say They Wish They Could Visit the California coast more often

Question: Do you wish you could visit the coast in California more often?



ASKED OF ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO RESPONDED "DAILY"

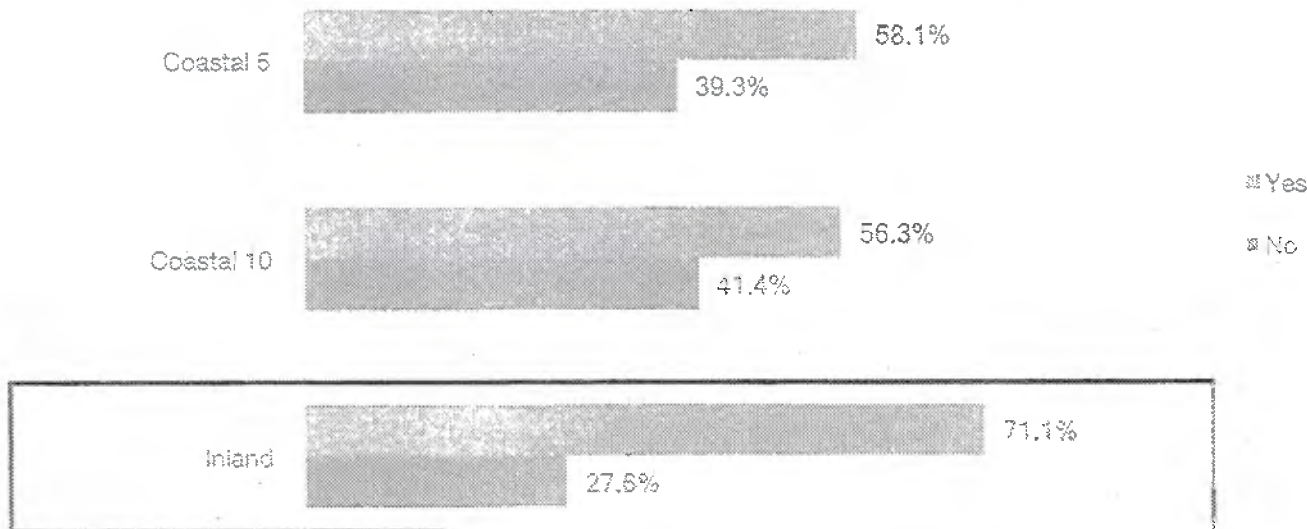


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71.1% of Respondents from Inland Area Wish they could visit the coast in California more often

Question: Do you wish you could visit the coast in California more often?



ASKED OF ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO RESPONDED "DAILY"

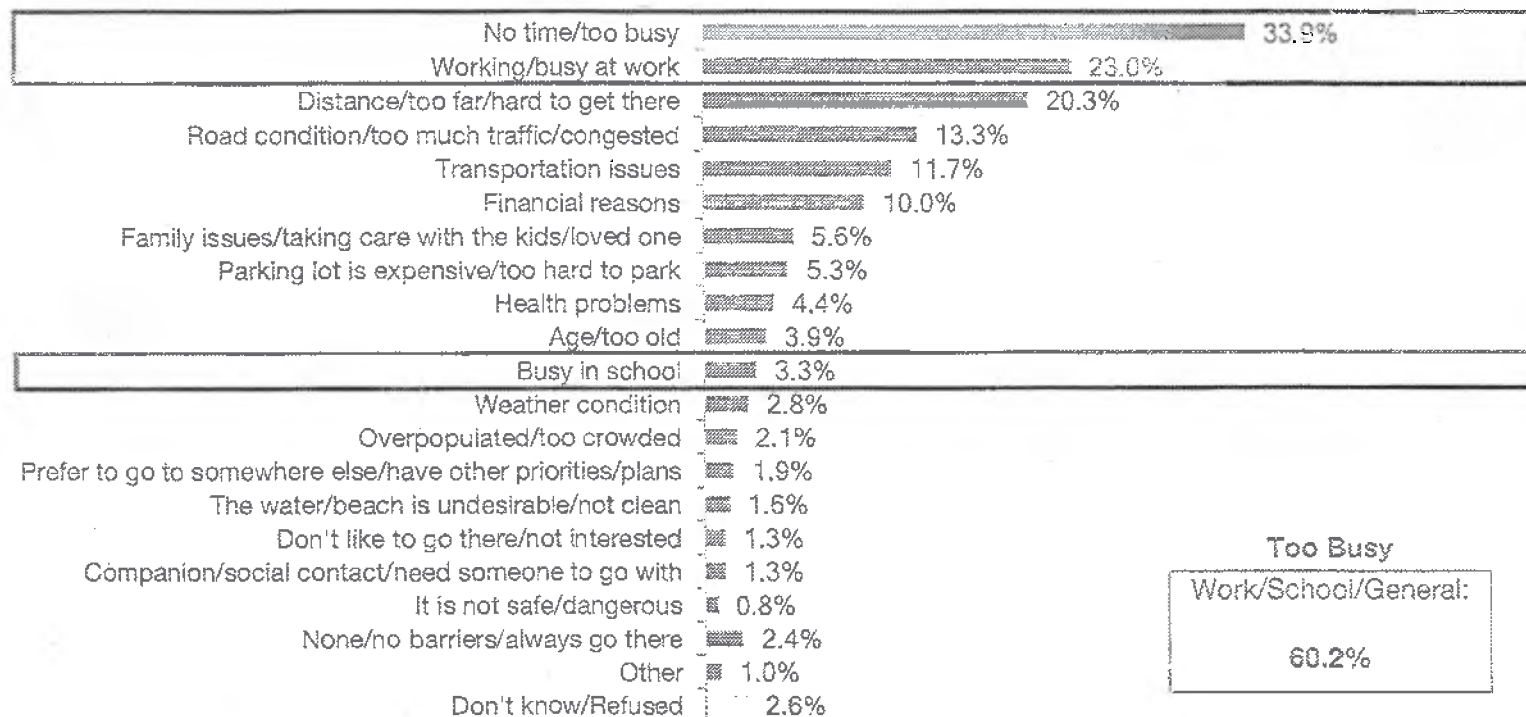


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60.2% Say They Have No Time or are Too busy with work or school to visit the coast more often

Question: In your own words, please tell me what are the barriers to your visiting the coast more often.



ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO WISH THEY COULD VISIT THE COAST MORE OFTEN



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Next Steps



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Next Steps

For the Coastal Conservancy

- CHALLENGE: Concern over transportation and distance cause more people not to visit the coast than any other reason.
 - SOLUTION: Address this with new transportation options, such as partnerships with transit agencies or private enterprise.
- CHALLENGE: Cost is the top reason that prevents people from staying overnight at the coast.
 - Find ways of offering low-cost options for overnight stays, such as the partnering with state universities. Increase/preserve the overall availability of overnight accommodations to drive down/stabilize costs.
- IMPORTANT: Californians have a strong connection to the coast; they appreciate it and want to visit it more. The coast has a different meanings to different people, including some who have fond memories of visiting as a child and others who simply like that the coast is there. Some people want a more active experience when visiting the coast, but most people like it the way it is now. It is important to recognize that even if people are not visiting the coast, they still **highly** value it.
 - Measuring "coastal engagement" is not just about how many people physically visit the coast.



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Thank You.



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EXHIBIT 2

Ch. 1975]

1963 REGULAR SESSION

4053

CHAPTER 1975

An act conveying in trust certain tidelands and submerged lands lying under the waters of the Pacific Ocean to the City of Palos Verdes Estates in furtherance of navigation and commerce and the fisheries and providing for the government, management and control thereof and reserving rights to the State.

[Approved by Governor July 19, 1963. Filed with Secretary of State July 24, 1963.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby granted to the City of Palos Verdes Estates, a municipal corporation of the State of California, and to its successors, all the right, title and interest of the State of California held by said State by virtue of its sovereignty in and to all tidelands and submerged lands, whether filled or unfilled, which are described as follows:

That part of State owned tide and submerged land which lies directly joining the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean along the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, and is limited to the following extent:

In the south by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the southerly boundary of Tract 4400, as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the north by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the northerly boundary of Tract 4400 as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the east by the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

In the west by the southwesterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

To be forever held by said city and by its successors in trust for the use and purposes, and upon the express conditions following, to wit:

(a) That said lands shall be used by said city and its successors for purposes in which there is a general statewide interest as follows:

(1) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of a harbor, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, and operation of wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, and all other works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation.

(2) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of an airport and heliport or aviation facilities, including but not limited to approach, takeoff and clear zones in connection with airport runways, and for the construction, reconstruction, re-

pair, maintenance and operation of terminal buildings, runways, roadways, aprons, taxiways, parking areas, and all other works, building, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of air commerce and air navigation.

(3) For the construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of highways, streets, roadways, bridges, belt line railroads, parking facilities, power, telephone, telegraph or cable lines or landings, water and gas pipelines, and all other transportation and utility facilities or betterments incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of the uses set forth in this Section 1.

(4) For the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of public buildings, public assembly and meeting places, convention centers, parks, playgrounds, bathhouses and bathing facilities, recreation and fishing piers, public recreation facilities, including but not limited to public golf courses, and for all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any such uses.

(5) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of small boat harbors, marinas, aquatic playgrounds and similar recreational facilities, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of such uses, including but not limited to snackbars, cafés, restaurants, motels, hotels, apartments, residences, launching ramps and hoists, storage sheds, boat repair facilities with cranes and marine ways, administration buildings, public restrooms, bait and tackle shops, chandleries, boat sales establishments, service stations and fuel docks, yacht club buildings, parking areas, roadways, pedestrian ways and landscaped areas.

(b) Said city, or its successors shall not, at any time, grant, convey, give or alienate said lands, or any part thereof, to any individual, firm or corporation for any purposes whatever; provided, that said city, or its successors, may grant franchises thereon for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for wharves and other public uses and purposes, and may lease said lands, or any part thereof, for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for purposes consistent with the trusts upon which said lands are held by the State of California, and with the requirements of commerce and navigation, and collect and retain rents and other revenues from such leases, franchises and privileges. Such lease or leases, franchises and privileges may be for any and all purposes which shall not interfere with commerce and navigation.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (a) shall be deemed to affect the validity or term of any franchise previously granted by said city under the Franchise Act of 1937 (Chapter 2 (commencing at Section 6101), of Division 3 of the Pub-

Ch. 1975]

1963 REGULAR SESSION

4055

lie Utilities Code), and any such franchise shall be effective with respect to said land when title thereto passes to said city hereunder.

(c) Said lands shall be improved without expense to the State; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall preclude expenditures for the development of said lands for any public purpose not inconsistent with commerce, navigation and fishery, by the State, or any board, agency or commission thereof, when authorized or approved by the city, nor by the city of any funds received for such purpose from the State or any board, agency or commission thereof.

(d) In the management, conduct, operation and control of said lands or any improvements, betterments, or structures thereon, the city or its successors shall make no discrimination in rates, tolls or charges for any use or service in connection therewith.

(e) The State of California shall have the right to use without charge any transportation, landing or storage improvements, betterments or structures constructed upon said lands for any vessel or other watercraft or railroad owned or operated by the State of California.

(f) There is hereby reserved to the people of the State of California the right to fish in the waters on said lands with the right of convenient access to said water over said lands for said purpose.

(g) There is hereby excepted and reserved in the State of California all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas, in said lands, and to the State of California, or persons authorized by the State of California, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from said lands.

(h) Said lands are granted subject to the express reservation and condition that the State may at any time in the future use said lands or any portion thereof for highway purposes without compensation to the city, its successors or assigns, or any person, firm or public or private corporation claiming under it, except that in the event improvements, betterments or structures have been placed upon the property taken by the State for said purposes, compensation shall be made to the person entitled thereto for the value of his interest in the improvements, betterments or structures taken or the damages to such interest.

(i) The State Lands Commission shall, at the cost of the city, survey and monument the granted lands and record a description and plat thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Los Angeles County.

(j) Within 10 years from the effective date of this act the granted lands shall be substantially improved by the city without expense to the State and if the State Lands Commission determines that the city has failed to improve said lands as herein required, all right, title, and interest of said city in

4056

STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA

[Ch. 1976

and to all lands granted by this act shall cease and all said
right, title and interest in the granted lands shall revert and
rest in the State.

EXHIBIT 3

CHAPTER 316

An act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 1975 of the Statutes of 1963, relating to tide and submerged lands granted in trust to the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

[Approved by Governor June 17, 1968. Filed with
Secretary of State June 17, 1968.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 1975 of the Statutes of 1963 is amended to read:

Section 1. There is hereby granted to the City of Palos Verdes Estates, a municipal corporation of the State of California, and to its successors, all the right, title and interest of the State of California held by said state by virtue of its sovereignty in and to all tidelands and submerged lands, whether filled or unfilled, which are described as follows:

That part of state-owned tide and submerged land which lies directly joining the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean along the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, and is limited to the following extent:

In the south by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the southerly boundary of Tract 4400, as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the north by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the northerly boundary of Tract 4400 as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the east by the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

In the west by the southwesterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

To be forever held by said city and by its successors in trust for the use and purposes, and upon the express conditions following, to wit:

(a) That said lands shall be used by said city and its successors for purposes in which there is a general statewide interest as follows:

(1) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of a harbor, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, and operation of wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, and all other works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation.

(2) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of an airport and heliport or aviation facilities, including but not limited to approach, takeoff and clear zones in connection with airport runways, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of terminal buildings, runways, roadways, aprons, taxiways, parking areas, and all other works, building, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of air commerce and air navigation.

(3) For the construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of highways, streets, roadways, bridges, belt line railroads, parking facilities, power, telephone, telegraph or cable lines or landings, water and gas pipelines, and all other transportation and utility facilities or betterments incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of the uses set forth in this Section 1.

(4) For the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of public buildings, public assembly and meeting places, convention centers, parks, playgrounds, bathhouses and bathing facilities, recreation and fishing piers, public recreation facilities, including but not limited to public golf courses, and for all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any such uses.

(5) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of small boat harbors, marinas, aquatic playgrounds and similar recreational facilities, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of such uses, including but not limited to snackbars, cafés, restaurants, motels, hotels, launching ramps and hoists, storage sheds, boat repair facilities with cranes and marine ways, administration buildings, public restrooms, bait and tackle shops, chandleries, boat sales establishments, service stations

and fuel docks, yacht club buildings, parking areas, roadways, pedestrian ways and landscaped areas.

(6) For the establishment, preservation, restoration, improvement, or maintenance of intertidal and subtidal marine biological reserves, restoration and maintenance of kelp forests, abalone and other shellfish and related fishery resources, development of nature study trails and areas, exhibits, research projects, preservation of areas of unique ocean phenomena for activities such as surfing and other water sports, and the natural beauty and biological resources and activities related thereto, subject to the prior approval of the Fish and Game Commission as to those matters which are subject to regulation by the commission, pursuant to the Fish and Game Code.

(b) Said city, or its successors shall not, at any time, grant, convey, give or alienate said lands, or any part thereof, to any individual, firm or corporation for any purposes whatever; provided, that said city, or its successors, may grant franchises thereon for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for wharves and other public uses and purposes, and may lease said lands, or any part thereof, for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for purposes consistent with the trusts upon which said lands are held by the State of California, and with the requirements of commerce and navigation, and collect and retain rents and other revenues from such leases, franchises and privileges. Such lease or leases, franchises and privileges may be for any and all purposes which shall not interfere with commerce and navigation.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (a) shall be deemed to affect the validity or term of any franchise previously granted by said city under the Franchise Act of 1937 (Chapter 2 (commencing at Section 6101), of Division 3 of the Public Utilities Code), and any such franchise shall be effective with respect to said land when title thereto passes to said city hereunder.

(c) Said lands shall be improved without expense to the state; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall preclude expenditures for the development of said lands for any public purpose not inconsistent with commerce, navigation and fishery, by the state, or any board, agency or commission thereof, when authorized or approved by the city, nor by the city of any funds received for such purpose from the state or any board, agency or commission thereof.

(d) In the management, conduct, operation and control of said lands or any improvements, betterments, or structures thereon, the city or its successors shall make no discrimination in rates, tolls or charges for any use or service in connection therewith.

(e) The State of California shall have the right to use without charge any transportation, landing or storage improvements, betterments or structures constructed upon said lands for any vessel or other watercraft or railroad owned or operated by the State of California.

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(f) There is hereby reserved to the people of the State of California the right to fish in the waters on said lands with the right of convenient access to said water over said lands for said purpose.

(g) There is hereby excepted and reserved in the State of California all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas, in said lands, and to the State of California, or persons authorized by the State of California, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from said lands.

(h) Said lands are granted subject to the express reservation and condition that the state may at any time in the future use said lands or any portion thereof for highway purposes without compensation to the city, its successors or assigns, or any person, firm or public or private corporation claiming under it, except that in the event improvements, betterments or structures have been placed upon the property taken by the state for said purposes, compensation shall be made to the person entitled thereto for the value of his interest in the improvements, betterments or structures taken or the damages to such interest.

(i) The State Lands Commission shall, at the cost of the city, survey and monument the granted lands and record a description and plat thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Los Angeles County.

(j) Within 10 years from the effective date of this act the granted lands shall be substantially improved, restored, preserved, or maintained by the city without expense to the state and if the State Lands Commission determines that the city has failed to improve, restore, preserve, or maintain said lands as herein required, all right, title, and interest of said city in and to all lands granted by this act shall cease and all said right, title and interest in the granted lands shall revert and rest in the state.

Senate Bill No. 844

Passed the Senate May 13, 1968

Secretary of the Senate

Passed the Assembly June 10, 1968

Chief Clerk of the AssemblyThis bill was received by the Governor this 17day of JUNE, 1968, at _____ o'clock _____ M._____
Private Secretary of the Governor

Compliments of

CHAPTER _____

An act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 1975 of the Statutes of 1963, relating to tide and submerged lands granted in trust to the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 1975 of the Statutes of 1963 is amended to read:

Section 1. There is hereby granted to the City of Palos Verdes Estates, a municipal corporation of the State of California, and to its successors, all the right, title and interest of the State of California held by said state by virtue of its sovereignty in and to all tidelands and submerged lands, whether filled or unfilled, which are described as follows:

That part of state-owned tide and submerged land which lies directly joining the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean along the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, and is limited to the following extent:

In the south by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the southerly boundary of Tract 4400, as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the north by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the northerly boundary of Tract 4400 as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the east by the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

In the west by the southwesterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

To be forever held by said city and by its successors in trust for the use and purposes, and upon the express conditions following, to wit:

(a). That said lands shall be used by said city and its successors for purposes in which there is a general statewide interest as follows:

(1) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of a harbor, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, and operation of wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, and all other works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation,

— 3 —

(2) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of an airport and heliport or aviation facilities, including but not limited to approach, takeoff and clear zones in connection with airport runways, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of terminal buildings, runways, roadways, aprons, taxiways, parking areas, and all other works, building, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of air commerce and air navigation.

(3) For the construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of highways, streets, roadways, bridges, belt line railroads, parking facilities, power, telephone, telegraph or cable lines or landings, water and gas pipelines, and all other transportation and utility facilities or betterments incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of the uses set forth in this Section 1.

(4) For the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of public buildings, public assembly and meeting places, convention centers, parks, playgrounds, bathhouses and bathing facilities, recreation and fishing piers, public recreation facilities, including but not limited to public golf courses, and for all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any such uses.

(5) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of small boat harbors, marinas, aquatic playgrounds and similar recreational facilities, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of such uses, including but not limited to snackbars, cafes, restaurants, motels, hotels, launching ramps and hoists, storage sheds, boat repair facilities with cranes and marine ways, administration buildings, public restrooms, bait and tackle shops, chandleries, boat sales establishments, service stations and fuel docks, yacht club buildings, parking areas, roadways, pedestrian ways and landscaped areas.

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(6) For the establishment, preservation, restoration, improvement, or maintenance of intertidal and subtidal marine biological reserves, restoration and maintenance of kelp forests, abalone and other shellfish and related fishery resources, development of nature study trails and areas, exhibits, research projects, preservation of areas of unique ocean phenomena for activities such as surfing and other water sports, and the natural beauty and biological resources and activities related thereto, subject to the prior approval of the Fish and Game Commission as to those matters which are subject to regulation by the Commission pursuant to the Fish and Game Code.

— 4 —

(b) Said city, or its successors shall not, at any time, grant, convey, give or alienate said lands, or any part thereof, to any individual, firm or corporation for any purposes whatever; provided, that said city, or its successors, may grant franchises thereon for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for wharves and other public uses and purposes, and may lease said lands, or any part thereof, for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for purposes consistent with the trusts upon which said lands are held by the State of California, and with the requirements of commerce and navigation, and collect and retain rents and other revenues from such leases, franchises and privileges. Such lease or leases, franchises and privileges may be for any and all purposes which shall not interfere with commerce and navigation.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (a) shall be deemed to affect the validity or term of any franchise previously granted by said city under the Franchise Act of 1937 (Chapter 2, commencing at Section 6101), of Division 3 of the Public Utilities Code, and any such franchise shall be effective with respect to said land when title thereto passes to said city hereunder.

(c) Said lands shall be improved without expense to the state; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall preclude expenditures for the development of said lands for any public purpose not inconsistent with commerce, navigation and fishery, by the state, or any board, agency or commission thereof, when authorized or approved by the city, nor by the city of any funds received for such purpose from the state or any board, agency or commission thereof.

(d) In the management, conduct, operation and control of said lands or any improvements, betterments, or structures thereon, the city or its successors shall make no discrimination in rates, tolls or charges for any use or service in connection therewith.

(e) The State of California shall have the right to use without charge any transportation, landing or storage improvements, betterments or structures constructed upon said lands for any vessel or other watercraft or railroad owned or operated by the State of California.

(f) There is hereby reserved to the people of the State of California the right to fish in the waters on said lands with the right of convenient access to said water over said lands for said purpose.

(g) There is hereby excepted and reserved in the State of California all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas, in said lands, and to the State of California, or persons authorized by the State of California, the right to prospect for, and remove such deposits from said lands.

— 5 —

(h) Said lands are granted subject to the express reservation and condition that the state may at any time in the future use said lands or any portion thereof for highway purposes without compensation to the city, its successors or assigns, or any person, firm or public or private corporation claiming under it, except that in the event improvements, betterments or structures have been placed upon the property taken by the state for said purposes, compensation shall be made to the person entitled thereto for the value of his interest in the improvements, betterments or structures taken or the damages to such interest.

(i) The State Lands Commission shall, at the cost of the city, survey and monument the granted lands and record a description and plat thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Los Angeles County.

(j) Within 10 years from the effective date of this act the granted lands shall be substantially improved, restored, preserved or maintained by the city without expense to the state and if the State Lands Commission determines that the city has failed to improve, restore, preserve, or maintain said lands as herein required, all right, title, and interest of said city in and to all lands granted by this act shall cease and all said right, title and interest in the granted lands shall revert and rest in the state.

President of the Senate

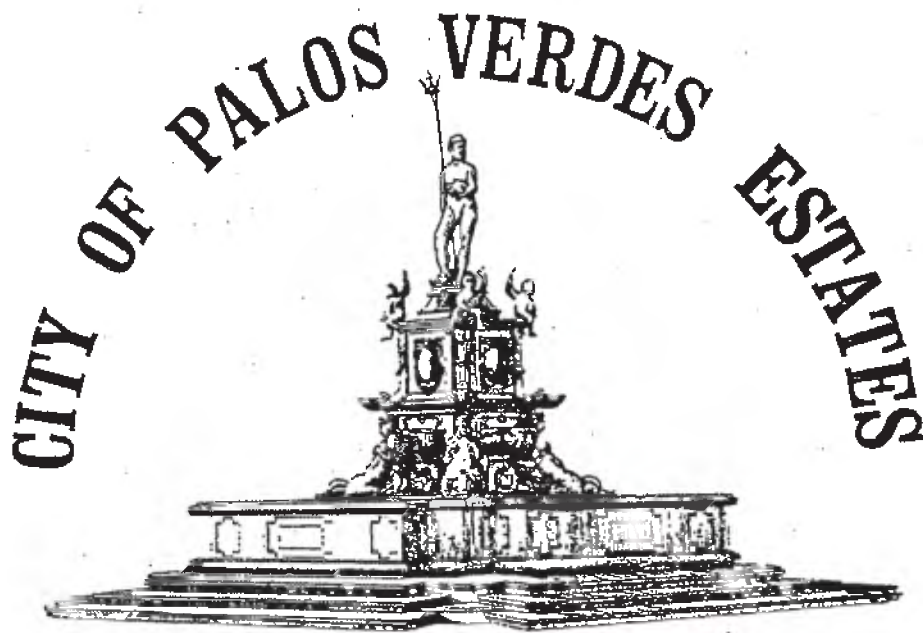
Speaker of the Assembly

Approved JUNE 17, 1968

Governor

IEW
WORDS

EXHIBIT 4



SHORELINE PRESERVE MASTER PLAN

MASTER PLAN FOR PALOS VERDES ESTATES

SHORELINE PRESERVE

March 10, 1970

March 9, 1970.

MEMO TO: Mayor and City Council
FROM: Anne F. Leeper, Chairman, Planning Commission
RE: Master Plan for Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve.

In accordance with the direction of the Council in its Resolution No. 648 (designating the Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve), the Planning Commission submits herewith a master plan for development of the City's coastline area in a manner that will, insofar as possible, accomplish two objectives that appear at first glance to be contradictory:

- (1) to "preserve and maintain its natural state" and
- (2) to undertake both short- and long-term improvements designed to increase safety of access, enhance the appearance, and satisfy the requirements of the State's grant of the submerged lands to the City.

The attached report, as prepared by Mr. Smalley and Mr. Coakley, has been considered in detail by the entire Planning Commission. At its meeting of March 2, 1970, the Commission gave unanimous approval to the final draft, and directed that the report be forwarded for Council consideration. Please advise if any further information is required.

Anne F. Leeper

MASTER PLAN FOR PALOS VERDES ESTATES
SHORELINE PRESERVE

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See map of Shoreline Preserve in rear pocket.

I. INTRODUCTION

Established by Resolution of the City Council, dated January 28, 1969, the "Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve" (Exhibit I), constitutes an asset of priceless value. It consists of two major portions: (a) a continuous strip of City owned parkland containing one hundred thirty acres contiguous with and running the full length of the City's four and one-half mile shoreline; and (b) submerged lands extending from the City mean-high tide boundary to the county boundary in the ocean.

Palos Verdes Estates has the rather unique opportunity to develop long range plans for the Preserve from the position of direct ownership. As our population increases, we will be subject to intense pressures from both within and outside of our City for undesirable improvements within the area included in the Preserve. The Planning Commission understands that the majority of residents would like to see the natural beauty of our shores protected. In the absence of any plan, small increment by small increment, the shoreline is losing; the very values the residents would like to see preserved.

Accordingly, the Planning Commission proposes for City Council consideration a program for the shoreline that will preserve and maintain its natural state; favor current limited recreational uses; and support expanded educational and scientific activities. The program, as developed in detail in the following report, includes specific recommendations for regulation of uses, clean-up, access improvements, and cooperative efforts with organizations interested in shoreline activities and preservation that will further the City's interests in conservation and compatible uses.

II. EXISTING PATTERNS OF PUBLIC USE

For the most part, our shoreline is in a relatively natural condition, and uncontrolled use by the general public has produced difficulties. A spider-web of trails descends most of the precipitous cliffs that edge the Peninsula and many of these are hazardous in the extreme. Every year accidents occur and injured people must be hauled up from the shore or from perilous locations on the cliff itself. The public has strewn much of our cliffland, beaches and intertidal zone with debris of one sort or another, ranging from papers and broken bottles to automobiles which have been pushed off of cliffs where there is easy road access. All of this is unsightly and some a health hazard. In some places along the cliff, developments have caused erosion to occur at a much more rapid rate than it normally does, resulting in coverage of beaches with rocks, mud, and gravel and also resulting in the localized retrenchment of the cliffs themselves. Thus far, there have been no dangerous developments from the retrenchment that have seriously threatened property, but it is not beyond possibility that this could occur.

Among the visitors to our shoreline, we have long had educators; students, and scientists who have used the remarkable fauna and flora of our shores for teaching and research purposes. To a lesser degree, our own school system has used the shoreline for its purposes though, for the most part, classes from the Palos Verdes School District have been unable to reach the intertidal zone because of the hazards of trails descending the cliffsides. The scientific use of the intertidal zone is on the increase and though it is completely admirable in its ends, it too needs to be controlled so

that fauna and flora do not become decimated.

Other visitors to the shoreline are fishermen, swimmers, skin divers, surfers, and picknickers, and those who gather intertidal animals such as the octopus and owl limpets for food. Often these latter animals are collected by poisons such as chlorox or copper sulfate which kill considerable areas around their point of application. Together these activities place the shoreline under severe pressure at several points. Every new development in the shoreline can be expected to increase foot traffic unless it is specifically controlled, and these problems can be expected to increase. In particular, it has been difficult to control the passage of the public across private lands at the top of the cliffs with consequent damage of gardens, hedges, and so forth. Parking and traffic on the streets during weekends has become a problem in some areas.

III. OBJECTIVES

The primary objective in planning for the future is to preserve the shoreline of Palos Verdes Estates in its natural state as nearly as is possible, while at the same time providing for the use and maintenance of the area in a manner and under conditions which will not conflict with that primary objective. Toward this end, the recommendations made by the Commission are set out below in three categories:

- A. Conservation: Preservation and Maintenance
- B. Recreation
- C. Education

In developing its recommendations, the Commission also took note of

the many secondary or corollary objectives in the light of which each suggestion should be evaluated:

Protect and Restore the Indigenous Ecology - The seemingly modest plants and animals living in the unique intertidal zone of Palos Verdes are a priceless resource for scientific research. Several unique indigenous plants occur in several cliff areas. The ecological balance on the shoreline is relatively delicate and is easily disrupted by man's indiscriminate abuse. These resources should be maintained and guarded so that it may continue to be available for the scientist, educator and layman, but without decimating the environment through overuse.

Maintain and Enhance Existing Recreation Uses - The access trails and parking improvements recommended in this report favor current recreation uses as well as educational and scientific uses and conservation objectives. It is not believed that the regenerative program proposed or the establishment of limited closed areas for research would adversely affect recreation uses.

Retain Local Control of Submerged Land Uses - A most vital requirement of any proposed improvement is the ability of the City to maintain effective control of all parts of the Shoreline Preserve.

Deter Adverse Developments of Adjacent State and Federal Submerged Lands - Only if the City has taken positive steps to insure that the scenic beauty and wildlife environment of the PVE coastline will be preserved as an asset of immeasurable value to the people of the City, the Peninsula

community and of the State of California is it likely that any unacceptable County, State or Federal use of adjacent submerged lands can be successfully deterred. Even with the declaration of a conservatory zone - as in the case of Santa Barbara - unacceptable uses may be authorized on Federal lands. Nonetheless, the first step to State and eventual Federal legislative action to protect our coastline is necessarily commitment of local government to conservation uses in the public interest.

Preserve Residential Character of Adjacent Property - Conservation oriented improvements of our tidelands will satisfy the requirements of the PVE Tideland Grant. Much more than construction oriented improvements, they will enable us to maintain the residential character of our City. As a residential community it is logical to minimize the promotion of activities which would develop high foot and automobile traffic densities.

Perfect Tideland Grant - Under the terms of the legislation, as amended, that grants to the City the rights of the State of California to the submerged lands incorporated in the Shoreline Preserve, if the State Lands Commission should after September 20, 1973 determine that the City has not "substantially improved, restored, preserved or maintained the lands as required by such grant, all rights thereto would revert to the State. Reversion of these lands to the State would defeat the objective of local control of submerged land uses. A program intended to preclude such reversion is herein proposed. It is in the best interests of the City to assure that our shoreline preserve plan satisfies the requirements of this Legislation.

IV. CURRENT USAGE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE
CONSERVATION AND USE

In line with the primary objectives stated above, the Commission developed its study of the Shoreline Preserve area as it presently exists, and its recommendations for the future of this area, under the following general headings:

A. Conservation: Preservation and Maintenance.

Present Status:- Present activities tend to debilitate the natural resources and erode the land. There is no formal program for either conservation or maintenance. Trash accumulates. New trails are cut by use indiscriminately. Visitors are not even urged by appropriate posting not to litter or in any other way despoil the natural beauty.

Recommendations:

1. Establish Sign Posting Program - The City should post signs identifying the Shoreline Preserve. Uniform signs containing suitable symbols as well as the name should be utilized. Appendix III describes how a neptune theme might be incorporated. This approach would enhance the image of an integrated and well coordinated shoreline program.

In addition to the basic identification signs, a number of instructional signs should be posted. These would request visitors to cooperate in shoreline preservation by not removing sealife; returning shoreline rocks to their original positions; carrying litter out when leaving and not cutting new cliffside trails.

2. Expand Shoreline Clean-up Program - The City should encourage

repeated clean-up programs by interested groups such as the Oceanographic Society, Sierra Club, Boy and Girl Scouts, church groups and other organizations.

Clean-up should be promoted by the City designating and publicizing an annual Shoreline Clean-up Day. The City should continue its past practice of providing sacks for collecting trash and a city truck to collect the filled sacks at designated pick-up points.

"Bear Proof" trash containers should be installed immediately at the improved Bluff Cove viewing site on Paseo Del Mar and P. V. Drive West, the Bluff Cove access area and Malaga Cove. It would be inconsistent for the City to sponsor a Shoreline Clean-up Program without providing permanent refuse containers in these areas of heavy existing usage. Responsibility for regular emptying of these containers should be assumed by the City.

3. Establish Marine Life Refuge - The City should consider proposing legislation whereby the State would establish a subtidal area (exclusive of parkland) as a Marine Life Refuge as has been done at Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, and South Laguna Refuge. This step would make it a misdemeanor under the Fish and Game Code of California to disturb or remove any plant or animal with a few exceptions within the Refuge. The net effect of such legislation would be to qualify the State's reservation of fishing rights in the tideland grant. See Appendix VII (Laguna Beach Marine Life Refuge) and Appendix VIII (PVE Marine Life

Refuge) for background materials including comments by the PVE City Attorney. The State of California pre-emptes the City in regulation of fishing and fishery resources so it would not be possible for the City to adopt an ordinance prohibiting collecting of marine life from tidepools.

4. Support Sea Projects - In a continuing effort to improve and maintain the biological resource of our tidelands, the City should initiate or cooperate with interested groups in projects such as kelp reforestation which in turn would improve the fishing resource and, thereby, also enhance the interests of the sports fisherman and skin diver which is a statewide purpose. See Appendix IX for a discussion of kelp and its disappearance. Kelp reforestation should be pursued in concert with interested groups such as the Department of Fish & Game, the P.V. Oceanography Society, the Sierra Club, the TRW Divers, the L.A. County Department of Parks and Recreation, and possibly others.

Another sea project would be an effort to rejuvenate selected tidepool areas. This might ultimately require reintroduction of certain species, but initially, as a pilot program, the City could post signs advising that parkland access is closed for a limited period of time and let nature perform the restoration. The closing of parkland access would not conflict with California Fish and Game Regulations. Selected areas could be alternately opened and closed in a rotating fashion. This method would also support certain research activities where it is desirable to measure the regenerative effects.

5. Consider Establishment of Manipulative Zones - Future consideration should be given to creating several manipulative zones. Such shoreline zones could be selected because of their natural life and would be periodically closed to the public, perhaps for several years, for purposes of life regeneration. Such a shoreline practice would probably be coordinated with educational or research oriented groups and our own tidepool regeneration program.

6. Provide Landscaping - Locations attracting major foot traffic should receive landscaping attention. Selected low maintenance plantings would serve to promote safety, slow erosion and enhance the natural beauty of the tidelands setting; i. e., of the shoreline. Volunteer groups may be willing to provide such plantings if the City will provide the necessary landscape plan.

7. Control Erosion - Nowhere along the coastline has greater erosion occurred than where storm drain outfalls have been projected over the cliffside and not piped to the sea as required of private owners of shoreline properties. The first commitment of the City to the preservation program herein proposed should be immediate attention to this condition at every location where this erosion problem has not yet been corrected. Further, by such administrative or other means as are necessary, the City should assure that future residential developments and street construction does not involve the massive dumping of rock and soil off the cliffides as occurred

since the Tideland Grant in the construction of Resort Point improvements.

B. Recreation.

Present Status:

1. Surfing - Surfing appears to be the most popular current use of our tidelands. The usage exists primarily at Haggarty's Pier in Malage Cove, Bluff Cove and Lunada Bay.
2. Scuba Diving - Discussions with local divers and scuba shops indicate usage is quite generalized on our coastline. A considerable number of divers utilize boats for access. Utilization of tidelands by divers would undoubtedly increase moderately if shoreline access were improved.
3. Beach and Swim - Some usage currently exists for purposes of swimming and beach visiting. There is already located on parkland within the Shoreline Preserve a City owned and operated swim facility and recreation center. A consulting geologist indicates that if sand were introduced into Bluff Cove, Lunada Bay, and Honeymoon Cove, it would likely stay for some years. Sand would tend to wash northward from Malaga Cove, and hence, that location would appear to be a poor candidate for a sandy beach.
4. Boating - Malaga Cove is occasionally used as a launching site for small boats. The Palos Verdes Yacht Club holds an annual

small boat race at Malaga Cove; launching the small boats over the rocks on improvised wooden tracks. See Appendix VII for description of past interests and notes on activity regarding boating facilities.

Recommendations:

1. Improve Access Trails - Access trails should be delineated so as to direct the public to those areas where appropriate activities are to be encouraged while at the same time promote public safety and reduce the assistance required of police, Coast Guard and the fire department. To encourage attentiveness on the part of those using trails, they should all be appropriately posted as to risk. Exhibits II and III identify most existing trails. Existing and future trails may be discussed in three categories:

a. Existing Improved Trails:

Malaga Cove - Swim Club Road

Bluff Cove - path to Flat Rock Point

These trails are the most heavily used. No immediate improvements are recommended.

b. Existing Improvable Trails:

"Haggarty's"

Margate Canyon

Chiswick Road

Via Neve

Lunada Bay

Home construction has now blocked off the two trails most frequently used in the past at Lunada Bay and currently the only accesses are very hazardous and heavily traveled. A reasonably safe access trail should be provided at Lunada Bay. Improvable trails should be scheduled for improvement. Trail improvements might be accomplished in coordination with a trail committee of the Sierra Club or Oceanographic Society, or alternatively in connection with storm drain or other related improvements.

See map of topography and trail locations in rear pocket.

BEACH ACCESS TRAILS

Map Key	Ownership	Bluff Height	Public Frontage Parking	Trail Difficulty	Vie Site
1. Torrance Beach	Public	*		3	
2. Rosita Place	Private	125	0	10	
3. Swim Club Road	Public	85	50	2	X
4. "Haggarty's"	Public	75	12	6	
5. Via Chino	Public	80	30	6	
6. Flat Rock Point	Public	175	40	4	X
7. Bluff Cove	Public	300	20+	8	X
8. Margate Canyon	Public	230	20+	8	
9. Chiswick North	Public	205	20+	8	
10. Chiswick Road	Public	200	20+	7	
11. Cloyden Road	Private	175	0	7	
12. Lunada Bay	Public	160	30+	7	X
13. Via Oleadas	Private	145	0	6	
14. Resort Point South	Public	165	10	8	
15. Via Neve	Public	170	20+	7	
16. Southern Boundary	Private	*		10	

Difficulty: 1 = excellent, 10 = very poor

* Access from adjacent beaches

4 Sunday PALOS VERDES PENINSULA NEWS
Feb. 25, 2968 and ROLLING HILLS HERALD

Dangerous Coastline

The front page of Wednesday's issue of this newspaper this week told the dramatic story of two rescue operations along the Palos Verdes Peninsula coastline last Sunday.

The two rescues — which fortunately turned out happily — were fairly routine for the rescue crews from Palos Verdes Estates Police and Los Angeles County Sheriff's office who participated. Making rescues and climbing up and down the Palos Verdes Peninsula cliffs are all in a day's work for the rescue crews.

The rescues may all be in a day's work for the men involved, but they certainly aren't for the persons saved from bodily harm or death.

Last Sunday the lure of the Dominator sent three persons hurtling through the rocky surf when their boat was overturned by a huge wave. If one of the young women aboard the boat had given in to her husband and brought along their 18-month old child there probably would have been a disaster.

At almost the same instant, a mile or two down the coastline, a young fisherman was being dashed on the rocks by another huge wave. It took a Coast Guard helicopter to start him on the first leg of his journey to the hospital for care of a broken ankle.

We repeat this detail about both rescue operations to record the danger of our coastline. Hardly a week goes by without someone being rescued from the cliffs or from the water along this fabulous Palos Verdes Peninsula coastline. Not infrequently the Coast Guard helicopter is dispatched from International Airport to tote a basket case

to a waiting ambulance or nearby hospital.

Our immediate gratitude must go to the men who staff these crew operations. Often they risk their lives to snatch a person from possible death or further injury at the hands of the elements.

The Peninsula coastline, like a magnet, attracts the unwary to its fascinations. In most places the descent is treacherous; in many places the drop is straight down. At such well known tourist spots as the Grand Canyon equally dangerous cliffs are protected with railings and signs. Yet along the Palos Verdes Peninsula shore there are few, if any, warnings of the danger.

The cost of roping off or controlling public access to the coastline would be prohibitive, yet at some time consideration must be given to alerting the public to the danger of the high cliffs and the rocky shore. As population increases and as persons living in other areas learn of our attractive features there will be greater and greater numbers climbing the rugged cliffs.

A comparison of the number of people along the shoreline on any given Sunday afternoon five and ten years ago with the traffic today tells the story of increased traffic.

Local police and sheriff's deputies are equipped to handle today's emergencies, but will they be able to handle tomorrow's?

Involved in the study of the future of the shoreline must be consideration of public safety and minimizing the harm that can come to unsuspecting visitors.

c. Dangerous Trails:

Via Chino
Cloyden Road
Others less commonly used

Future use of very dangerous trails should be discouraged by fencing camouflaged with barrier type shrubbery.

2. Designate and Improve View Sites and Associated Parking -

View sites permit viewing of the scenic values of the tidelands. Such viewing of tidelands is a purpose in which there is local and statewide interest. View sites will require some parking area. We believe limited and carefully controlled parking areas are preferable to either major shoreline developments with large parking and traffic requirements, or reversion of tidelands to the State. All existing view sites should be posted as such.

a. Bluff Cove North - The Bluff Cove access area is now being used as a view site and parking currently is on an "informal" basis. An improved and landscaped view site with appropriate parking facilities would present a much better appearance and greater safety than the uncontrolled offstreet parking now practiced.

The northern edge of Bluff Cove contains two possible parking areas in the Paseo Del Mar right-of-way with minimal

use of parkland. The larger area should be developed initially with the other developed as needed at a later date.

b. Bluff Cove South View Site - The view site on the south side of Bluff Cove should be further developed to provide an area for viewing by pedestrians. Parking has already been provided near the intersection of P.V. Drive West and Paseo Del Mar.

c. Malaga Cove - The Gazebo at Malaga Cove exists already as a viewing site. It should be identified as a view site and receive some repair attention. A parking area already exists here in the center of the street right-of-way. Paving, curbs striping and proper landscape development should be provided. This improvement would also benefit the summer program at the Roessler Memorial Swim facility.

d. Lunada Bay - A fourth view site should be considered a future possibility at one of the Lunada Bay trail access points. Designation of such a site would warrant offstreet landscaped parking to accommodate both viewers and trail users.

C. Education.

Present Status: Various portions of our intertidal zones have provided a research laboratory for graduate university students for many years. There is very little grade school and high school class utilization of the tidelands because of the hazardous accesses. The Palos Verdes Oceanographic Society has for the past two years held

SUMMARY

Appendix VIII contains a sample copy of one of their use agreements for Ano Nuevo Island. Any agreement reached with the City of Palos Verdes Estates presumably would be similar.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTION	ADOPT NOW		LONG <input type="radio"/>
	X	APPROX. COST	WHEN
<u>A. CONSERVATION: PRESERVATION & MAINTENANCE</u>			
1. Post Shoreline Preserve Signs:			
Identification Signs (12)	X	\$ 400	
Instructional Signs (6)	X	600	
2. Shoreline Clean-up Program:			
Adopt policy of Annual Clean-up Day	X	100 per day	
Trash containers (3 locations)	X	300	
City pick-up of trash in containers.	X	100 per year	
3. Establishment of a PVE Marine Life Refuge	X	Nil	
4. Sea Projects:			
Kelp Reforestation			1-3 years
Pilot Tidepool Rejuvenation Program			1-3 years
5. Manipulative Zones			1-5 years
6. Selected Landscaping			1-5 years
7. Erosion Control	X	In part ^a 3500	Balance 1-5 years

^a Currently budgeted as storm drain control

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTION	ADOPT NOW		LONG RANGE
	X	APPROX. COST	WHEN
B. RECREATION:			
1. Access Trails & Safety			
Existing Improvable Trails			1-3 years
Lunada Bay Access Trail			2-5 years ^a
Control Current Dangerous Trails	X	\$1000	
2. View Sites & Parking			
Post 3 Existing View Sites			
Bluff Cove North	X)	
Bluff Cove South (at Paseo Del Mar)	X) -200	
Malage Cove Gazebo	X)	
Improve View Site and Parking at Bluff Cove North	X	In part 8000	Balance 3-5 years
Improve View Site at Bluff Cove South	X	2000	
Improve View Site at Malage Cove as follows:			
Repair Gazebo	X	600	
Improve Parking			1-3 years

^a Possible to develop access trail as part of storm drain improvement project.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTION	ADOPT NOW		LONG TERM
	X	APPROX. COST	WHEN
<u>C. EDUCATION</u>			
1. Promote Shoreline nature trails			1-7 years
2. Encourage a subtidal trail			1-5 years
3. Establish Botanical Area			1-7 years
4. Cooperate with the Palos Verdes Oceanographics Society and other interested groups	X	None Identified as yet	
5. Encourage scientific research. Further explore the possibilities of a 1/2 mile Shoreline educational use agreement with the Inter-University Natural Lands and Waters Committee headed by UCLA.	X	None	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

PVE TIDELANDS GRANT

Senate Bill No. 844

Passed the Senate May 13, 1968

Secretary of the Senate

Passed the Assembly June 10, 1968

Chief Clerk of the AssemblyThis bill was received by the Governor this 17day of JUNE, 1968, at _____ o'clock _____ M._____
Private Secretary of the Governor

Compliments of

CHAPTER _____

An act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 1975 of the Statutes of 1963, relating to tide and submerged lands granted in trust to the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 1975 of the Statutes of 1963 is amended to read:

Section 1. There is hereby granted to the City of Palos Verdes Estates, a municipal corporation of the State of California, and to its successors, all the right, title and interest of the State of California held by said state by virtue of its sovereignty in and to all tidelands and submerged lands, whether filled or unfilled, which are described as follows:

That part of state-owned tide and submerged land which lies directly joining the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean along the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, and is limited to the following extent:

In the south by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the southerly boundary of Tract 4400, as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the north by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the northerly boundary of Tract 4400 as recorded in Book 72, pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the east by the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

In the west by the southwesterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles between the above described southerly and northerly limits.

To be forever held by said city and by its successors in trust for the use and purposes, and upon the express conditions following, to wit:

(a) That said lands shall be used by said city and its successors for purposes in which there is a general statewide interest as follows:

(1) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of a harbor, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, and operation of wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, and all other works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation,

— 3 —

(2) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of an airport and heliport or aviation facilities, including but not limited to approach, takeoff and clear zones in connection with airport runways, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of terminal buildings, runways, roadways, aprons, taxiways, parking areas, and all other works, building, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of air commerce and air navigation.

(3) For the construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of highways, streets, roadways, bridges, belt line roads, parking facilities, power, telephone, telegraph or cable lines or landings, water and gas pipelines, and all other transportation and utility facilities or betterments incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of the uses set forth in this Section 1.

(4) For the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of public buildings, public assembly and meeting places, convention centers, parks, playgrounds, bathhouses and bathing facilities, recreation and fishing piers, public recreation facilities, including but not limited to public golf courses, and for all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any such uses.

(5) For the establishment, improvement and conduct of small boat harbors, marinas, aquatic playgrounds and similar recreational facilities, and for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and operation of all works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures and appliances incidental, necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of any of such uses, including but not limited to snackbars, cafés, restaurants, motels, hotels, launching ramps and hoists, storage sheds, boat repair facilities with cranes and marine ways, administration buildings, public restrooms, bait and tackle shops, chandleries, boat sales establishments, service stations and fuel docks, yacht club buildings, parking areas, roadways, pedestrian ways and landscaped areas.

EW
TION

(6) For the establishment, preservation, restoration, improvement, or maintenance of intertidal and subtidal marine biological reserves, restoration and maintenance of kelp forests, abalone and other shellfish and related fishery resources, development of nature study trails and areas, exhibits, research projects, preservation of areas of unique ocean phenomena for activities such as surfing and other water sports, and the natural beauty and biological resources and activities related thereto, subject to the prior approval of the Fish and Game Commission as to those matters which are subject to regulation by the Commission pursuant to the Fish and Game Code.

— 4 —

(b) Said city, or its successors shall not, at any time, grant, convey, give or alienate said lands, or any part thereof, to any individual, firm or corporation for any purposes whatever; provided, that said city, or its successors, may grant franchises thereon for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for wharves and other public uses and purposes, and may lease said lands, or any part thereof, for limited periods, not exceeding 66 years, for purposes consistent with the trusts upon which said lands are held by the State of California, and with the requirements of commerce and navigation, and collect and retain rents and other revenues from such leases, franchises and privileges. Such lease or leases, franchises and privileges may be for any and all purposes which shall not interfere with commerce and navigation.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (a) shall be deemed to affect the validity or term of any franchise previously granted by said city under the Franchise Act of 1937 (Chapter 2, commencing at Section 6101), of Division 3 of the Public Utilities Code, and any such franchise shall be effective with respect to said land when title thereto passes to said city hereunder.

(c) Said lands shall be improved without expense to the state; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall preclude expenditures for the development of said lands for any public purpose not inconsistent with commerce, navigation and fishery, by the state, or any board, agency or commission thereof, when authorized or approved by the city, nor by the city of any funds received for such purpose from the state or any board, agency or commission thereof.

(d) In the management, conduct, operation and control of said lands or any improvements, betterments, or structures thereon, the city or its successors shall make no discrimination in rates, tolls or charges for any use or service in connection therewith.

(e) The State of California shall have the right to use without charge any transportation, landing or storage improvements, betterments or structures constructed upon said lands for any vessel or other watercraft or railroad owned or operated by the State of California.

(f) There is hereby reserved to the people of the State of California the right to fish in the waters on said lands with the right of convenient access to said water over said lands for said purpose.

(g) There is hereby excepted and reserved in the State of California all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas, in said lands, and to the State of California, or persons authorized by the State of California, the right to prospect for, and remove such deposits from said lands.

— 5 —

(h) Said lands are granted subject to the express reservation and condition that the state may at any time in the future use said lands or any portion thereof for highway purposes without compensation to the city, its successors or assigns, or any person, firm or public or private corporation claiming under it, except that in the event improvements, betterments or structures have been placed upon the property taken by the state for said purposes, compensation shall be made to the person entitled thereto for the value of his interest in the improvements, betterments or structures taken or the damages to such interest.

(i) The State Lands Commission shall, at the cost of the city, survey and monument the granted lands and record a description and plat thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Los Angeles County.

(j) Within 10 years from the effective date of this act the granted lands shall be substantially improved, restored, preserved, or maintained by the city without expense to the state and if the State Lands Commission determines that the city has failed to improve, restore, preserve, or maintain said lands as herein required, all right, title, and interest of said city in and to all lands granted by this act shall cease and all said right, title and interest in the granted lands shall revert and rest in the state.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the Assembly

Approved JUNE 17, 1968

Governor

1EW
WORDS

RESOLUTION NO: 648

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES,
CALIFORNIA, DESIGNATING THE PALOS
VERDES ESTATES SHORELINE PRESERVE
AND DIRECTING THE CITY PLANNING
COMMISSION TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT
A REPORT

WHEREAS, the City of Palos Verdes Estates since March
20, 1963, by authority of Section 1 of Chapter 1975 of the Statutes of 1963,
has held in trust all the right, title and interest of the State of California
in and to all the tidelands and submerged lands (herein collectively called
"tidelands"), described in said Section 1, that directly join the Mean
High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean at the westernmost boundary of the
City; and

WHEREAS, the City's right, title and interest to such lands
will cease and revert to and rest in the State of California on March 20,
1973, unless the tidelands, without expense to the State, shall have been
substantially improved, restored, preserved or maintained by the City;
and

WHEREAS, it is the declared objective and intent of the
City to take all action necessary to assure that title to the tidelands shall
continue in the City and not revert to the State; and

WHEREAS, the City, under various deeds from the Palos
Verdes Homes Association, also holds title to all the property (herein
called "parklands") bordering the tidelands at the City's westernmost
boundary, including the beaches and cliffsides of the shoreline and several
lots along the cliffs (totaling approximately 130 acres), for park and/or
recreational purposes; and

WHEREAS, in combination, the tidelands and parklands
constitute a singular natural asset of the City and of the State of California

APPENDIX II

CITY RESOLUTION DESIGNATING

PVE SHORELINE PRESERVE

as a shoreline of exceptional and dramatic scenic beauty and of significant geological, botanical and biological interest; and

WHEREAS, there is the clear and present danger that the unique marine life and other natural features, including even the physical appearance and formation of the tidelands and parklands, will be irretrievably impaired by unrestricted use, unregulated access and private appropriation;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City finds it to be in the public interest that the City take immediate action to preserve and maintain the tidelands and parklands as a natural preserve and recreational area and accordingly:

1. Said tidelands and parklands, all as described in Schedule A hereto, are hereby designated and shall hereafter be known as the "Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve;"

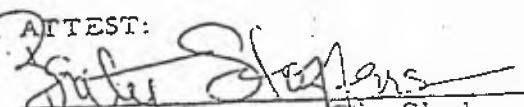
2. The City's Planning Commission is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and submit to the City Council, as soon as reasonably possible and in at least preliminary fashion within not more than six (6) months from the date of this Resolution, an appropriate and detailed master plan for the Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve that will satisfy the conditions of the State of California's grant of the tidelands to the City and comply with the conditions of the Palos Verdes Homes Association's grant of the parklands to the City.

APPROVED and ADOPTED this 28th day of January.

1969.


JOSEPH T. BARNETT, Mayor
Palos Verdes Estates, California

ATTEST:


BETTY STOFFERS, City Clerk

SCHEDULE A

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

There shall be included in the Palos Verdes Shoreline

Preserve the following:

- (A) That part of state-owned tide and submerged land which lies directly joining the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean along the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, and is limited to the following extent:

In the south by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the southerly boundary of Tract 4400, as recorded in Book 72, Pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the north by a line which is a westerly prolongation of the northerly boundary of Tract 4400 as recorded in Book 72, Pages 95-96 of Maps in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County.

In the east by the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean between the above-described southerly and northerly limits.

In the west by the southwesterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles between the above-described southerly and northerly limits.

- (B) That part of the parklands west of the right-of-way of Paseo del Mar from the City's northern boundary to its southern boundary, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, all the following numbered lots:

Lots B and C, Tract No. 6886; F and G, Tract No. 6888; C and D, Tract No. 7140; B and C, Tract No. 7144; E, Tract No. 7331; A and G, Tract No. 7536; A, Tract No. 10170; and F, Tract No. 10624.

BACKGROUND

1963 Chapel Bill (Assembly Bill 2002)

Assembly Bill No. 2002 was passed by the California Legislature March 20, 1963; was signed by the Governor July 19, 1963 and became effective September 20, 1963.

The law granted in trust the title to the PVE Submerged Tidelands and provided that if said Tidelands were not "Substantially Improved" within ten years that title would revert to the State. The "substantial improvements" were incompletely delineated so in 1968, the act was amended.

1968 Tideland Grant Amendment (Senate Bill No. 844)

On May 13, 1968, the City Tideland Grant was amended to incorporate conservation as a legitimate use of the Tidelands. The City of PVE has until September 20, 1973 to show that it has "substantially improved, restored, preserved or maintained" the Granted Lands. If the State Lands Commission determines that the City has failed to do so by that date, title shall revert to the State.

APPENDIX III

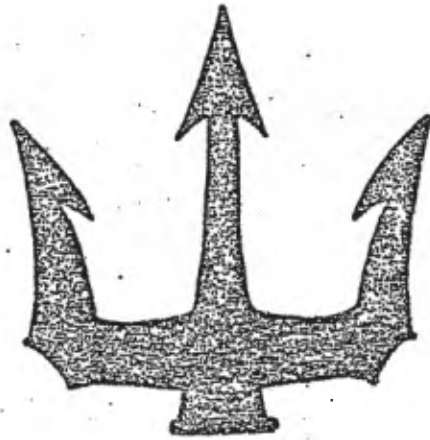
SHORELINE SIGN PROGRAM

Some Possible Sign Styles

Possible Uses:

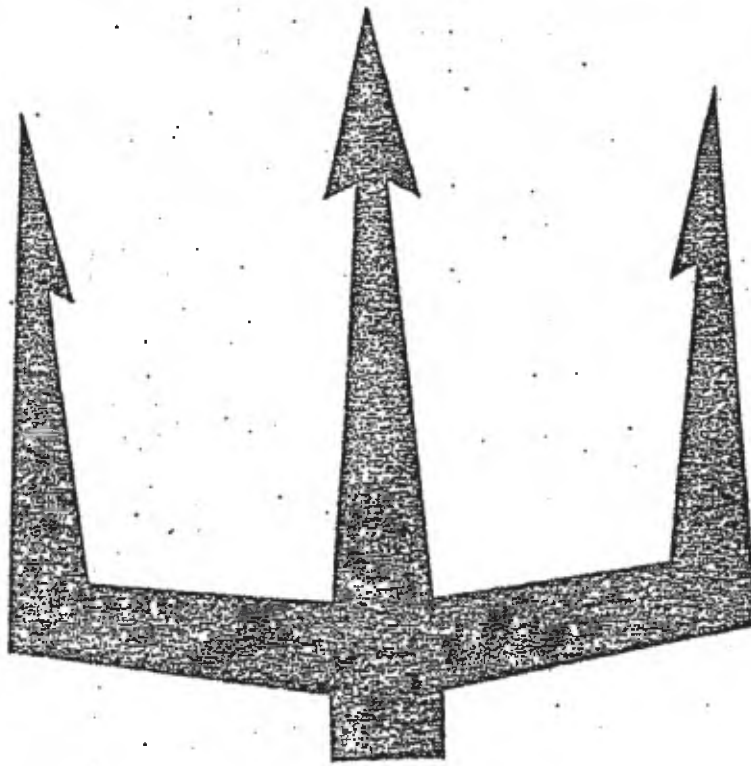
- Identification of Preserve
- Education
- Marine Life Refuge Designation
- View Site
- Hazard Area

Marine Refuge

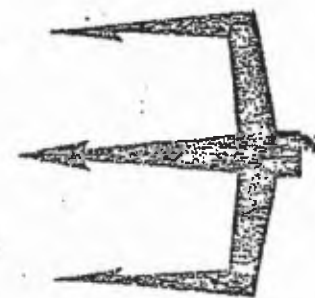


Palos Verdes Estates
Shoreline Preserve

Palos Verdes Estates

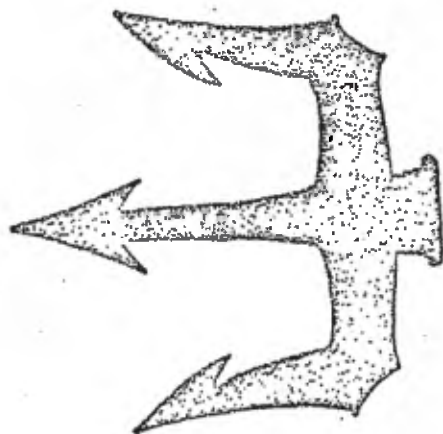


Shoreline Preserve



Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve

Marine Refuge



Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve

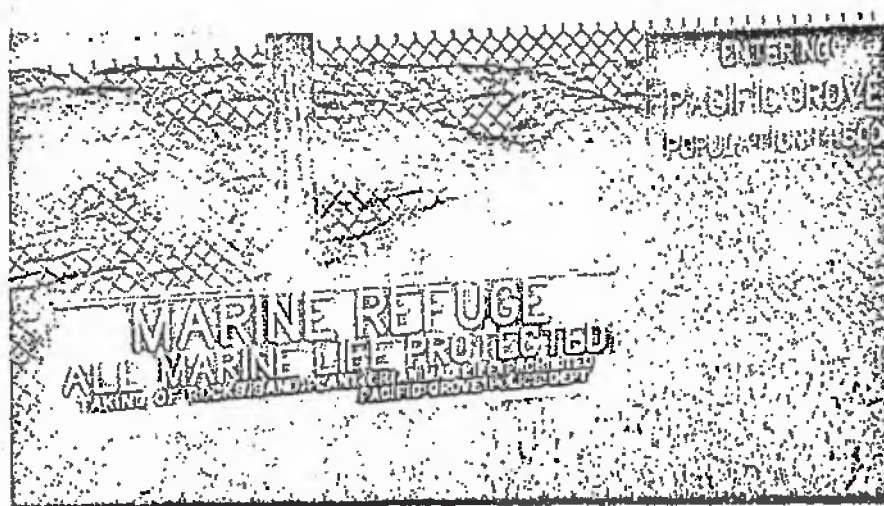
The Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve

The rocky shoreline and coves of this Preserve are an important recreational, aesthetic, and scientific resource. These areas, rich in marine flora and fauna, play an important part in the activities of marine biologists and others from all educational levels. Because of their accessibility, these areas have been greatly depleted in recent years by unrestricted collecting activities.

(In 1970 the California Legislature established the Palos Verdes Marine Refuge under the California Fish and Game Code, sections 10664 and 1090X, to protect these marine resources for future study and enjoyment by the people.) The Preserve area is a park where living things are protected to perpetuate the plant and animal life within the boundaries of the Preserve for the public of today and tomorrow. Given a rest, this area will come back to nearly its original lushness of biota.

The boundaries of the Preserve are posted. The map adjacent shows the extent of the Preserve, view points and access trails.

Sample wording



PALOS VERDES MARINE RESERVE

"Take nothing but pictures; leave nothing but footprints." This is a living marine reserve. Please:

1. Always return tide pool animals to their original habitat after studying them.
2. Take nothing from the preserve. All animals, algae, shells, etc., must be left in place.
3. Return rocks to their original position after you have finished observing their undersides.
4. Carry no glass or other containers with you into the marine reserve.
5. Practice conservation - it is a good habit to acquire. Carry all of your litter back to a trash can.

(Instructional Sign Comments now used at Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge)

APPENDIX IV

CODES ESTABLISHING MARINE LIFE REFUGES

	<u>Section</u>
State Fish & Game Code -----	A
Pacific Grove City Code -----	B
Some Comments by PVE City Attorney on Possible PVE Marine Life Refuge-----	C

Special Rules

Please do not disturb, injure, or remove any plant or animal life of any description.

Fishing is permitted as licensed by the California Fish and Game Code. (The following may be taken: abalone, lobster, bonita, rock fish (sebastodes), mackeral, perch, kelp bass, sand bass, spotted bass, corbina, croaker, and halibut. All other fish and forms of marine life are protected.)

The Shoreline Preserve habitat should not be destroyed by relocating or repositioning of large rocks. The quantity of non-living plants and animals, shells, and pebbles taken and possessed is restricted to small amounts.

Fires are prohibited above the mean high tide line (Palos Verdes Estates City Code, section 4.4).

Please carry out all refuse, bottles, cans, and paper.

Violation of the Fish and Game Code or the City Code is a misdemeanor.

This is your park for the enjoyment of all the people. Please protect this natural heritage for future generations.

Sample Wording

EXHIBIT 5

MINUTE ITEM

This Calendar Item No. 17
was approved as Minute Item
17 by the State Lands
Commission by a vote of 8
to 0 at its 8/20/81
meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM

17

8/20/81
G 05-06.2
Rasmussen
Scott

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES
SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE INVESTIGATION

BACKGROUND:

The City of Palos Verdes Estates is located in Los Angeles County on the rocky Palos Verdes Peninsula. The shoreline is composed of vertical cliffs 100 to 200 feet in height. In some areas the terrain is very steep and access to the tide and submerged lands is difficult and dangerous. Below the bluffs, the shoreline is primarily rocky tide pools with a rich and delicate marine environment.

In 1963, the Legislature passed Chapter 1975 which granted tide and submerged lands within the City boundaries (about 4.6 shoreline miles long) for such purposes as a harbor and related facilities, an airport and related facilities, highways and utilities, public buildings, playgrounds, marinas, restaurants, motels, etc. The City was given authority to lease the lands for periods not to exceed 66 years. The State Lands Commission was required to survey and map the grant. This was completed in 1965 and the map was recorded in June, 1966.

In addition to this requirement, the 1963 statute states that "Within 10 years from the effective date of this act the granted lands shall be substantially improved by the City without expense to the State..." If the State Lands Commission determines that the City has not improved the lands as required, all rights, title and interest in and to the lands shall revert and rest in the State.

Chapter 316 of the Statutes of 1968 amended the 1963 statute. This statute added purposes of preservation, restoration and maintenance of the biological resources of the area to the allowable uses. Specifically, the additional language reads:

51
5 27

-1-

CALENDAR PAGE	70
MINUTE PAGE	1656

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONT'D)

"For the establishment, preservation, restoration, improvements or maintenance of intertidal and subtidal marine biological reserves, restoration and maintenance of kelp forests, abalone and other shellfish and related fishery resources, development of nature study trails and areas, exhibits, research projects, preservation of areas of unique ocean phenomena for activities such as surfing and other water sports, and the natural beauty and biological resources and activities related thereto, subject to the prior approval of the Fish and Game Commission as to those matters which are subject to regulations by the Commission, pursuant to the Fish and Game Code."

Both granting statutes explicitly state that the lands are to be used "...for purposes in which there is a general statewide interest" rather than for local benefit.

The 1968 statutes also changed the wording of the substantial improvement clause to read "Within 10 years from the effective date of this act the granted lands shall be substantially improved, restored, preserved, or maintained by the City without expense to the State..." (emphasis added). If the State Lands Commission determines that the City has not improved, restored, preserved, or maintained the lands as required, all right, title and interest in and to the lands shall revert and rest in the State.

INVESTIGATION: On July 3, 1978, Commission staff notified the City that it was commencing a study to verify the City's compliance with the terms of the substantial improvement, restoration, preservation and maintenance clause of the grant. The City was told that the study would consist of a collection and comparison of data, an on-site inspection to verify facts and, finally, a recommendation to the Commission regarding compliance with the statute. To this end, the City was asked to provide a report with support data outlining the ways and means in which the City has complied with the statute.

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

No acknowledgement or data was received from the City, and so on October 3, 1978, staff reminded the City of the July letter and the investigation for substantial compliance. The City called on November 3, 1978 to ask if the report could be coordinated with the City's Local Coastal Plan (LCP). Staff agreed to this delay as long as the LCP covered the areas of concern to the substantial compliance investigation.

The LCP was finally certified in late 1979 and describes the current state of the granted area and surroundings and plans for the future of the area. It did not, however, adequately deal with the improvement, restoration, preservation or maintenance of the granted lands during the substantial compliance period of 1968 to 1978. The LCP refers several times to a 1970 Shoreline Preserve Master Plan, and this Plan was, therefore, also included in staff's review. In addition, staff made two on-site visits to the area and met with City officials to gather information.

SHORELINE PRESERVE:

In January 1969, soon after the grant of sovereign tide and submerged lands was amended to allow "preservation" purposes for the lands, the City of Palos Verdes Estates established the Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve in response to the grant (City Council Resolution 648, dated January 28, 1969). The Preserve includes City-owned parkland parcels containing approximately one-hundred-thirty acres contiguous with the City's four and one-half mile shoreline along with the tide and submerged area granted to the City by the State. The upland parcels have been "improved" very little. They primarily serve as large open areas providing view sites and access to the tide and submerged lands.

The resolution creating the reserve also specifically directed that the Shoreline Preserve Master Plan be prepared to satisfy the conditions of the grant.

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

The master plan was completed by the City Planning Commission and adopted by the City Council in March 1970. The cover letter accompanying the plan and the plan itself state that the plan was prepared in response to the grant.

"In accordance with the direction to the Council in its Resolution No. 648 (designating the Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve), the Planning Commission submits herewith a master plan for development of the City's coastline area in a manner that will, insofar as possible, accomplish two objectives that appear at first glance to be contradictory:

1. to 'preserve and maintain its natural state' and
2. to undertake both short- and long-term improvements designed to increase safety of access, enhance the appearance, and satisfy the requirements of the State's grant of the submerged lands to the City."

The plan itself states:

"Under the terms of the legislation, as amended, that grants to the City the right of the State of California to the submerged lands incorporated in the Shoreline Preserve, if the State Lands Commission should after September 20, 1973, determine that the City has not substantially improved, restored, preserved or maintained the lands as required by such grant, all rights thereto would revert to the State. Reversion of these lands to the State would defeat the objective of local control of submerged land uses. A program intended to preclude such reversion is herein proposed. It is in the best interests of the City to assure that our shoreline preserve plan satisfies the requirements of this Legislation." (Note that the actual deadline for substantial compliance was 1978 not 1973 as stated above.)

The plan proposed "... a program for the shoreline that will preserve and maintain its natural state; favor current limited

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

recreational uses; and support expanded educational and scientific activities." All of these uses are consistent with the granting statutes and the Common Law Public Trust for Commerce, Navigation and Fishing. As developed, the program included specific recommendations for regulation of uses, clean-up, access improvements, and cooperative efforts with organizations interested in shoreline activities and preservation to further the City's interest in conservation and compatible uses.

GOAL ACHIEVEMENT:

Creation of a Shoreline Preserve was intended to passively improve, preserve and maintain the granted area as required in the granting statute. The City Planning Commission designed and improved the preserve area in compliance with the natural layout of the land so that the highest intensity use was at the northeasterly end adjacent to Torrance Beach. The use becomes progressively less intensive as one moves southwesterly along the coastline.

The area closest to Torrance features a paved parking lot and view area and a paved walkway to the beach. The bluff in this area is not as high or steep and a wide, sandy beach lies at the bottom. The bluff tends to get higher and steeper and the shore becomes rockier, the further one moves in a southwesterly direction along the shoreline. Here the access ways are steeper and less improved and the environment is more delicate. Again, the City has chosen to take advantage of these natural features and conditions in planning for use of the area. The beach user has easy access to the sandy beach area at the Torrance end and those more interested in tidepool and nature study can take advantage of the less accessible and more protected southwest end.

The master plan recommendations support passive use of the area. Specifically, the recommendations of the master plan were:

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

1. Conservation: Preservation and Maintenance

- A. Post shoreline preserve signs.
- B. Institute a shoreline clean-up program.
- C. Establish a Palos Verdes Estates Marine Life Refuge.
- D. Institute sea projects for kelp reforestation and tidepool rejuvenation.
- E. Establish manipulative zones to control certain delicate shoreline areas by periodically closing these to the public.
- F. Provide selected landscaping.
- G. Control erosion.

2. Recreation

- A. Promote shoreline nature trails.
- B. Designate and improve view sites and associated parking.

3. Educational and Scientific

- A. Promote shoreline nature trails.
- B. Encourage a subtidal trail.
- C. Establish a botanical area.
- D. Cooperate with interested oceanographic organization.
- E. Encourage scientific research.

The City has erected two different types of signs for the preserve. One sign type indicates the existence of the preserve, and is posted at several places on the upland parcels in the preserve. The other signs provide information about the protection of flora and fauna in the preserve.

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

These informative signs are purposely located down the bluff trails which lead to the preserve.

The purpose of these sign locations is to not be overly intensive and yet inform the more committed preserve-goer.

Policing the area is difficult but relatively, little litter is strewn about the area. Periodic clean-up projects are sponsored by the City with various civic and youth groups.

Data on file with the Commission shows that an attempt was made in the late 1960's and early 1970's to create a Department of Fish and Game "marine life refuge" off the Palos Verdes peninsula as recommended in the master plan. This was not accomplished, however. Officials at the State Department of Fish and Game stated that this was not done because the local residents were against the idea. Local opinion feared the increased use of the area if Fish and Game made the area a refuge. Also, the Department priorities were such that the area was not needed when another area south of Palos Verdes area was made into a preserve. All of the City's policemen are authorized to make arrests and enforce the laws affecting the preserve.

The County funded a program to rejuvenate the kelp beds off of the Palos Verdes peninsula. Professor Wheeler North of California Institute of Technology directed the kelp project beginning in 1967. There apparently had been an ongoing problem with divers and beach combers removing or killing flora and fauna in the area. This is discussed in the Master Plan. Again, all of the City's policemen are authorized to make arrests and enforce the laws affecting the preserve. There has been no need so far to use the manipulative zone concept and periodically close certain areas. Overall, the kelp rejuvenation project seems to be working.

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

Little landscaping exists or is planned. The City has made a concerted effort to preserve the area in as natural a condition as possible. Erosion has not been a serious problem. City building regulations require that residents build with the natural setting. The few residences which are located at the top of the bluff are set back and built in non-eroding areas.

There are three improved accesses and many more unimproved. The most improved access is paved and is located at the north end of the city near Torrance. It leads to the beach and a city-operated swim club. Parking is available here. Another access is a wide and lengthy dirt road built originally to service the battery emplacements during the war. Street parking is available along the entire length of the shoreline.

A third access was improved by a group of local surfers by adding steps. The area is used by various groups at most times of the year for purposes of nature study primarily but also for some recreational use.

The City's local coastal program encourages only passive use of the area with a few conditions to encourage more public accessibility. One condition was that open areas remain so and no obstacles be placed on them or the existing accessways. Also, more adequate signing of the preserve was called for and has been done.

In summary then, staff believes that the tide and submerged lands have been enhanced for use by the general public. The area has been protected and preserved in a very natural state. Its value as a natural, coastal ecological system is incalculable largely because of the efforts of the City. Public use of the area has been successfully balanced with preservation of the area.

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

SUMMARY OF FACTS AND FINDINGS:

1. The City received its original grant of tide and submerged lands in 1963 for purposes of a harbor and other public facilities. The grant was amended in 1968 to add purposes of preservation, restoration and maintenance of the lands in the statewide public's interest.
2. In response to staff inquiries in the process of determining substantial compliance as required in the granting statute, the City asked that the LCP be used. Therefore, this document, along with a 1970 Master Plan regularly referred to in the LCP were used to determine substantial compliance. Staff also participated in two on-site visits to the area.
3. The 1970 Master Plan was prepared specifically in response to the 1968 grant and provided a definite program for preserving and maintaining the tide and submerged lands such as regulation of uses, beach clean-up, access improvements, etc.
4. The tide and submerged lands are used passively by a large segment of the regional public. School groups and scientists are able to use and enjoy the area as well as those interested in the various recreational activities which are possible.

AB 884: N/A.

EXHIBITS: A. Site Map of Grant.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. FIND THE THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES HAS SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLIED WITH THE TERMS OF ITS GRANT OF TIDE AND SUBMERGED LANDS AND HAS FULFILLED THE CONDITIONS OF SECTION 1.(j) OF CHAPTER 316, STATUTES OF 1968.
2. AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE TO NOTIFY THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 17 (CONTD)

AND THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY THAT THE COMMISSION HAS MADE AN INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT, AS REQUIRED BY THE GRANT STATUTE, AND HAS FOUND THAT THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES HAS SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLIED WITH THE TERMS OF ITS GRANT OF TIDE AND SUBMERGED LANDS AND HAS FULFILLED THE CONDITIONS OF SECTION 1(j) OF CHAPTER 316, STATUTES OF 1968.



EXHIBIT "A"
G 05-06.2

CALENDAR PAGE 80
MINUTE PAGE 1666

EXHIBIT 6

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY

PETE WILSON, Governor

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SOUTH COAST AREA
245 W. BROADWAY, STE. 380
P.O. BOX 1450
LONG BEACH, CA 90802-4416
(213) 590-5071

COMMISSION ACTION ON

- ☐ Approved as Recommended
- ☐ Denied as Recommended
- ☒ Approved with Changes
- ☐ Denied
- ☐ Other



July 1, 1991

TO: Commissioners and Interested Persons

FROM: Peter Douglas, Executive Director
Charles Damm, District Director, South Coast District
John Ainsworth, Coastal Program Analyst, South Coast District..

SUBJECT: Staff Report and Recommendation on the City of Palos Verdes
Estates Local Coastal Program for public hearing and action at
the July 16-19, 1991 Commission meeting.

SYNOPSIS

The City of Palos Verdes Estates is located on the north-westerly portion of the Peninsula. The City is bounded by the City of Torrance on the north, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes to the east and south and the Pacific Ocean on the west. On March 11, 1991 the City resubmitted a total Local Coastal Program (LCP) which includes, a Land Use Plan (LUP) and Local Implementation Program (LIP).

On August 21, 1978 the Commission approved The Palos Verdes Estates LCP submittal with suggested modifications, however, the City never officially adopted the suggested modifications and certification of the LCP lapsed.

SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff is recommending that the Commission deny the City of Palos Verdes Estates Land Use Plan and implementing program as submitted, certify the Land Use Plan and Implementing Action Plan with suggested modifications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Copies of the staff report are available upon request at the south Coast District Office located at 245 West Broadway, Suite 380, Long Beach. To obtain copies of the report by mail, or for additional information, contact John (Jack) Ainsworth in the Long Beach Office at (213) 590-5071.

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I. LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Area Description

The City of Palos Verdes Estates is situated at the north-westerly portion of the peninsula. The configuration of the City and its coastal zone is shown in Exhibit 1. Of the total acreage of 382 acres in the coastal zone, 130 acres, or 34 percent, is publicly owned. In the early 1960's the City acquired the state-owned tidelands; a significant modification which allowed for preservation as a development purpose, was obtained in 1968. The shoreward lands and adjacent to the granted submerged lands are the city-owned parklands, the same 130 acres noted above.

The remaining area is zoned and developed in single- and multiple-residential use, with the exception of one intermediate grade school owned by the Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District. There are only 3 undeveloped residential lots in the entire coastal zone. These 3 lots are scattered through the zone and are zoned for single family residences.

The City's shoreline is composed of vertical cliffs 100 to 200 feet in height. The City is free of known active fault and major slide areas. However, ocean bluff erosion and rock falls have occurred in the past and probably will occur again in the future. Geologic studies are currently required by the City prior to development in the bluff areas. Public access to the base of the cliffs is provided on the shoreline preserve land. At the intersection of Paseo del Mar and Via Arroyo, one of two city owned parking lots in the coastal zone provides parking for ninety cars. This area also has a paved access trail to the beach. The other lot is located at the intersections of Paseo del Mar and Palos Verdes Drive and contains approximately 20 spaces. In addition to the parking lots, on street parking along Paseo del Mar, the first public coastal road, is available for access to the shoreline preserve lands. Paseo del Mar offers uninterrupted coastal views of Santa Monica Bay and the Park land on the bluff tops offers passive recreation opportunities for the public.

Below the bluffs, the shoreline is primarily rocky tide pools with a rich marine environment. In the past, the kelp bed has suffered substantially from sewer outfalls from neighboring cities and other man-made activities. An experimental project for restoring the kelp beds has been going on for some time in collaboration with Dr. Wheeler North of Cal Tech and the Department of Fish and Game. The results are positive.

The shoreline is most heavily used by surfers, fishermen and sightseers. Intense use of the shoreline by swimmers and sunbathers is limited by the rocky tidal area and often hazardous descent from bluff top to shoreline.

Development in the coastal zone is residential and zoned R-1 and is governed by both the local zoning ordinance and deed restrictions of the Palos Verdes Homes Association. The parklands and shoreline areas are zoned open space. The homeowners association's objectives, as stated in the summary of protective restrictions, are: "1) to preserve the fine views of the ocean, mountains and parks, and, 2) to increase the wonderful natural beauty of the property, to enhance it with fine planting, so that every purchaser in Palos Verdes may be sure when building his home that his neighbor will have to build

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an equally attractive type of building." These restrictions and zoning ordinance have resulted in the development of an expensive and well maintained community.

B. LCP Background and Previous Commission Action

In January of 1978, the LCP Issue Identification Report was drafted by the City based on the Shoreline Preserve Master Plan and Tidelands Grant Document. Surveys were taken of those visiting the coastal areas and the results incorporated into the report. The purpose of these documents was to preserve and maintain the natural state of the coastal areas. The City was way ahead of other coastal cities and had essentially completed all LCP leg work by employing the Shoreline Preserve Master Plan.

Public hearings on the final Issue Identification Report were held by the Planning Commission in the Spring of 1978. On May 9, 1978, the City Council adopted the Issue Identification report and directed staff to proceed with the processing of the LCP.

In June of 1978, a complete LCP packet consisting of the City's Issue Identification Report, Zoning Ordinance, Shoreline Preserve Master Plan, Tidelands Grant and General Plan was submitted to the Commission for certification. A hearing was held on August 21, 1978 to consider certification of Palos Verdes Estates LCP. The Commission staff recommended approval of the LCP with suggested modifications. The Commission approved the LCP with suggested modifications.

In February of 1980, the City received notification from the Commission that certification of the LCP would become effective upon submittal by the City of the amendments and legally adequate measures to carry out the conditions of certification. The City incorrectly assumed that certification of the LCP was complete and began the coastal development permit process. In August of 1981, the City received notice that the LCP was indeed not effective until submittal of amendments and legally adequate measures to carry out the conditions of certification. The City then began the process of amending its existing ordinances to comply with the Commission's suggested modifications requiring General Plan and zoning ordinance amendments.

The city received an extension to comply with recommended modifications of the LCP until April 1, 1983. City staff attempted to draft implementing ordinances that were acceptable to the Commission as well as the City. The Commission staff reviewed the draft set of ordinances and advised the City staff that the ordinances were still not acceptable. Certification of the LCP lapsed and the City is now resubmitting the LCP with the suggested modifications originally added by the Commission.

C. Description Of Plan Submittal

1. Shoreline Preserve

In January, 1969, the City established the Shoreline Preserve by City Council Resolution in which the City dedicated 130 acres of city-owned open space together with the adjacent graded submerged tidelands out to the three mile

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limit to create the preserve (Exhibit 2). The shoreline city-owned open space area is a band which runs the full length of the City's 4 1/2 mile shoreline and approximately 50 percent of the bluff top and steeply sloping cliffs seaward of the first coastal road. This entire preserve area is zoned as open space.

In March, 1970, the City formulated a Shoreline Preserve Master Plan. The primary objective according to the document "is to preserve the shoreline...in its natural state as nearly as possible, while at the same time provide for the use and maintenance of the area in a manner and under conditions which will not conflict with that primary objective."

Specific recommendations for implementation were made. These relate to three categories of use: Conservation, Preservation and Maintenance, Recreation and Education. In terms of the Coastal Act policies, the most important of these proposed measures are:

- A. The protection and restoration of the indigenous ecology.
- B. Maintain and enhance existing recreation uses.
- C. Establish sign posting program(for access and educational purposes).
- D. Establish marine life refuge (this would enable the City to adopt an ordinance prohibiting collection of marine life from tide pools).
- E. Support sea projects (this would include kelp reforestation, rejuvenation of tide pools, etc.).
- F. Improvement of access trails.
- G. Designate and improve view sites and associated parking.
- H. Establish shoreline nature trails.
- I. Establish subtidal trails.

2. Tidelands Grant

The City received a Tidelands Grant in 1963 with the intent "to preserve and maintain the unique rugged shoreline." The grant was amended in 1968 to explicitly incorporate conservation and preservation elements.

Although the provisions of the grant permit the City to construct harbors, airports and utility facilities, etc., the City has indicated in its Shoreline Preservation Element that it wished to maintain control of its tidelands area for preservation and conservation reasons. The State Lands Commission will initiate a substantial compliance investigation to determine if the granted lands have been substantially improved, restored, preserved and maintained.

3. General Plan

The General plan includes the following elements: Land Use, Circulation, Scenic Highways, Noise, Safety, Seismic Safety, Housing and Conservation and Open Space. The trust of the various elements is the retention of the beauty

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and open space of the City. A change of use of parcels within the City cannot be approved without changes in both the zoning and deed restrictions, and the General Plan constituting the Coastal Land Use Plan, which is the policy document against which zoning must be evaluated.

4. Zoning Ordinance

There are four zoning classifications in the City; single family residential (R-1), Multiple residential, commercial and open space. The majority of land within the coastal zone falls under the classification of open space and R-1. A very small portion of land consists of 6 parcels in zoned multi-family (M-2). These parcels are built-out with apartment units. There are no areas within the coastal zone designated as commercial. The City's entire shoreline and approximately 50 percent of the bluff area is zoned open space. The City's implementing ordinance, is typical of most others since it contains the following: a declaration of purpose, definition of terms, other general provisions, and the specifications for single family residential and multi-family residential construction.

Uses permitted in the R-1 zone include a single family dwelling, agriculture, horticulture (non-retail), accessory structures, places of public worship, and public utilities. Specifications include height limits, limits on lighting, required front, side and rear yard setbacks, and minimum structure size. Minimum house size is 1,200 sq. ft. with lot coverage of 30 percent. The maximum height limit is 2 1/2 stories or 30 feet above natural grade. Each home is to have at least one garage with a minimum of two parking spaces.

Uses permitted in the multiple-family zone include any use permitted in the R-1 zone, two family and multiple family dwellings. Specifications include height limits, parking requirements, building heights, building setbacks, maximum lot coverage, minimum lot area allowable floor area and landscaping. The maximum height limit is two stories excluding garage space, and not exceed 35 feet in height from natural grade. Each development is required to have two covered parking spaces per one bedroom unit, and one-half covered space for each additional bedroom.

Uses permitted in the open space zone include undeveloped open space available for visual and physical enjoyment of the public and classroom facilities for public schools.

5. Protective Restrictions

In the early 1920's the Palos Verdes Association was established. Its objectives are enumerated in a proceeding section. Since its charter provides for automatic renewal of the Association, it is still in existence. The functions of the association have devolved to its "Art Jury" which passes on the acceptability of new construction. Although the association restrictions are not part of the certification, the restrictions are a prime determinant of land use.

Although many of the Association's functions were taken over by the City at incorporation in 1939, the Association still holds a great deal of power. For instance, rezoning may not occur if two-thirds of the property owners within 300 feet have not assented. The Association sets the minimum cost of housing and construction details, such as roof colors.

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D. Summary of Public Participation

On January 15, 1991 the City Council held hearings on the Palos Verdes Estates Local Coastal Program and referred to the planning Commission for review and recommendation of amendments and adoption of a Coastal Overlay Zone and amendments to Chapters 18.04 and 18.16 of the Municipal Code. On January 18, 1991 the Planning Commission held hearing on the Local Coastal Program and adopted recommended ordinances to City Council. On February 12, 1991 the City Council held Public Hearings for the Local Coastal Program and adopted resolution R91-90, certifying Negative Declaration, and Ordinance 091-525 amending the General Plan and Ordinance 091-526 amending the Municipal Code to include the Coastal Zone Overlay. On January 26, 1991 the City Council adopted Ordinance 091-525 (Coastal Zone Overlay) and Ordinance 091-526 (activities permitted in the Coastal Zone) amended the Municipal Code to add notice, hearing and appeal procedures for coastal zone permits, and amended the open space zone to include certain limitations on construction within coastal zone.

II. DENIAL OF THE LUP AS SUBMITTED

A. Motion and Staff Recommendation

Motion 1

I move that the Commission certify the Land Use Plan as resubmitted by the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends a no vote, and adoption of the following resolution and findings. An affirmative vote by a majority of the appointed Commissioners is need to pass the motion.

Resolution to Deny Certification

The Commission hereby denies certification of the Land Use Plan for the Palos Verdes Estates Local Coastal Program for reasons discussed below and because the City of Palos Verdes Estates Land Use Plan fails to meet the requirements of and does not conform to the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (commencing with Sections 30200) to the extent necessary to archive the basic state goals specified in Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act; is not consistent with applicable decisions of the Commission which shall guide the local government in their future action under Section 30625(c) of the Coastal Act; and does not meet the requirements of Section 21080.5(d)(2)(i) of the California Environmental Quality Act because there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact which the Land Use Plan may have on the environment.

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B. Findings for Denial of The Land Use Plan as Resubmitted

1. Introduction

Staff recommendation to deny the LUP as resubmitted is based upon the continued inconsistency of certain plan policies with the Coastal Act Sections related to development. Analysis of these policies and findings for denial of the LUP follows herein; this report suggests modification to these policies which, if adopted by the City, will render them consistent with the Coastal Act. Findings to support approval of the LUP as modified also follow.

2. Purpose of LUP

The City of Palos Verdes Estates has amended their General Plan to include the Coastal Zone Overlay Zone (CZ-O). The CZ-O and its application protects the public health, safety and general welfare by:

- A. Protecting the Coastal bluffs as a natural resource:
- B. Assuring that the bluff can support proposed development (as defined in Title 19, Chapter 19.01, 19.01.070);
- C. Protecting parklands within the coastal zone for park purposes.

3. Public Access

Section 30500 (a) of the Coastal Act requires that a Local Coastal Program contain specific access component to assure that maximum public access to the coast and public recreation areas is provided. The documents the City has resubmitted provided fulfill the objectives of an access component for the Land Use Plan (see also implementing sections below). Access & recreation policies of the Act dictate the requirements of the Access component. These include Sections 30210 through 30244 of the Coast Act.

Palos Verdes Estates 4 1/2 mile shoreline and approximately 50 percent of the bluff top and steeply sloping cliffs seaward of the first road are publicly owned by the City. Under the the Shoreline Master Plan, Tide Lands Grant and General Plan the shoreline, bluff top, bluff face and submerged lands are to preserved and maintained in their natural state. The entire shoreline preserve area is open to the public. Access to the shoreline is hindered by the extremely high steep coastal bluffs that characterize the coastline in this area. The City has provided the general location of 16 accessways in the Shoreline Preserve Master Plan (Exhibits 3-4). The City's mapping provides beachgoers a good idea of the location of each accessway.

Two accessways in the City are receiving the most use. The first is swim Club Road which is adjacent to 90-car parking lot at Malaga Cove School. The access road leads to RAT Beach which is adjacent to Torrance. Rat Beach is the only sandy beach in Palos Verdes Estates. The second heavily used accessway is Flat Rock Point which is wider and less steep than other accessways. The accessway leads to Bluff Cove which host a multiplicity of uses including viewing, surfing, fishing, sunbathing and swimming. A third accessway is Lunda Bay which, because of its steepness, is less heavily used

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than the other two but more than the rest.

Of the 16 mapped accessways, four were on private land, zoned R-1; under the City's plan. These accessways have been eliminated due to development of single family residences. The Commission has previously found that these accessways were not viable for the following reasons or a combination thereof: safety, physical blockage of some kind preclude use of accessway, adequate access existed nearby, and access would have jeopardized valuable marine life.

In acting on the previous Land Use Plan, the Commission found that, although the LUP contained several general policies which were intended to maintain and enhance public access, such as maintenance and enhancement of existing recreation uses which included maintaining accessways, and maintaining and preserving the public shoreline preserve area, the LUP was not consistent with the access policies of the Coastal Act. It did not provide for maximum access to the shoreline (30210) and did not contain sufficient policies for the provision of public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline subject to certain limitations (30212). In particular, the Commission found that the following suggested modifications were necessary to bring the document into conformance with the applicable Coastal Act policies:

A. Public Access & Recreational Opportunities

- (1) Public use of all existing accessways and scramble ways, including informal access paths not included on the City maps, shall not be impaired by the placement on trails or rocks, vegetation, or any other substance or structure which hinders full passage.
- (2) The City shall adopt a policy that supports appropriate public actions to retain and improve where feasible, the City's public park land and accessways including the erection of signs to inform the public of the existence and nature of the shoreline Preserve and locations of improved public accessways to the shore, including two or more signs each on Palos Verdes Drive West and Paseo del Mar Channeling the majority of the public use to the accessways at Flat Rock (bluff Cove) and Swim Club Road.
- (3) The City shall adopt as part of the land use plan, a policy that existing on-street parking near the shore or bluffs shall not be reduced, nor shall any use or time restrictions be placed on such parking that would hinder or discourage public use for recreational purposes during daytime hours.

The City has adopted the suggested modifications and have included the adopted resolutions in the resubmitted Land Use Plan. In addition, the City has also incorporated a previously suggested modification to the implementation plan into a LUP policy:

City parks located within the Coastal Zone shall remain public parklands in perpetuity.

Therefore, the Commission finds that the resubmitted the LUP is consistent with public access policies of Sections 30210, 30211, 30212, 30212.5 and 30213 of the Coastal Act.

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4. Recreation

Due to the topography, fragility of marine resources, long time zoning and the residential nature of development adjacent to the shoreline, no support or commercial recreation facilities exists. However, none are needed because of the limited use of the shoreline. The Palos Verdes Estates shoreline is most heavily used by surfers, fishermen, sightseers and to a lesser extent swimmers and scuba divers. The shoreline preserve and open space designations of the publicly owned shoreline will ensure these activities will not be hindered in any way. The Commission therefore, finds that the re-submitted LUP is consistent with Sections 30213, 30221, and 30223 of the Coastal Act.

5. Marine Resources and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

Sections 30230, 30231 and 30240 are the relevant sections of the Coastal Act relating to the existing marine and environmentally sensitive resource areas of the Palos Verdes Shoreline and area within the Tidelands Preserve. The beach, with its tidepools and the nearby sensitive kelp, are the valuable environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs). The tidepools and coastal bluffs are within the the shoreline preserve while the kelp beds are within the Tidelands Grant. These resources and the applicable City documents have been noted above. Staff recommends that these resources and their areas are adequately protected.

Since the bluff topography and existing condition have precluded heavy use of the shoreline, tide pools are in good condition. Additionally, the rocky beach and narrow shoreline preclude most persons from walking long distances.

The Commission must determine an appropriate balance between maximum access, involving the improvement of more accessways and the posting of additional signs indicating the existence and location of accessways to the shoreline, and the maximum protection of the marine resources which would involve less than maximum access. The City policy to channel the public to the already more heavily used accessways will only marginally affect the quality of existing marine resources of kelp and tidepools. Usage of the other accessways, which are generally steep and less accessible, is not expected to increase significantly and will therefore not disturbed the more fragile marine and ESHAs. Therefore, the Commission finds, that as resubmitted the LUP is consistent with Sections 30230, 30231 and 30240 of the Coastal Act.

6. Geologic Stability and Visual Resources

Section 30251 of the Coastal Act mandates the protection and enhancement of the visual resources of the Coastal areas while Sections 30253(1) and (2) require that risks to life and property be minimized and that new development shall assure stability and shall neither create not contribute significantly to geologic stability.

In acting on the previous submittal of the City's Land Use Plan the Commission found that the City did not have specific policies prohibiting the the erection of structures or development down the bluff face. The Commission found that the following suggested modification was necessary to bring the document into conformance with the applicable Coastal Act policies:

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The City shall prohibit the construction on private land of buildings, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas, or solid fences on or down the bluff face or within 25 feet of the bluff edge without a geologic report and a finding that the improvement would not be visually intrusive from public view points.

The Commission found that the coastal bluffs within the region have been historically subject to erosion and a 25 foot setback has been required by the Commission in other areas along the south coast, both to prevent and protect development from erosion and prevent adverse impacts to visual resources. The City adopted this suggested modification refining the wording somewhat in the resubmitted LUP.

The above policy addresses development on or within within 25 feet of the bluff edge in relation to geologic stability and visual resources. However, the policy does not address development on bluff lots beyond the 25 foot setback which may also be visually intrusive from public view points and potentially geologically unstable. Site visits to the area by commission staff confirm that development beyond the 25 foot setback has the potential to be visually intrusive from public view points. In addition, all of the private parcels within the Palos Verdes Estates coastal zone are located between the first public road and the sea, and, therefore development on any parcel has the potential of an adverse visual impact from public view points within the coastal zone. Furthermore, the City's Local Implementation Program requires permits for all development within the Coastal Zone with the exception of exempt development cited in Section 19.01.080 of the City's municipal code. The Local Implementation Program is more restrictive than California Code of Regulations (Coastal Commission). Pursuant to Section 30005(a) of the Coastal Act, the Coastal Act is not a limitation on the ability of a local government to impose further regulations. Therefore, requiring coastal permits for all development within the Coastal Zone is not in conflict with Coastal Act Policy. Therefore, to be consistent, the Land Use Plan must include a policy establishing the grounds for permit review in this area, and the criteria the City will use in evaluating development in the Coastal Zone. Presently there is no policy in the LUP that supports the City's implementation program to regulate all development in the Coastal Zone.

The Commission, therefore, finds that the above stated LUP policy does not adequately protect the scenic and visual resources along the coast and insure potential geologic stability questions are adequately addressed, as required under Coastal Act Sections 30251 and 30253(1)&(2). Therefore, as resubmitted LUP is not consistent with Sections 30251 and 30253(1) and (2) of the Coastal Act.

7. Dredging, Filling and Shoreline Structures

Currently there are no structures such as breakwaters, jetties, piers, marinas, in or near the shoreline. Because of the rocky beach and steep cliffs immediately landward, no such facilities are anticipated. Any project in the future would require a permit from the Commission.

8. Agriculture

There are no agriculture within the City's Coastal Zone.

Palos Verdes Estates LUP & LIP

9. Forestry & Soil Resources

There are none in the City's Coastal Zone.

10. Locating and Planning New Development

As noted above, the only vacant land within the coastal zone is 3 vacant lots which are all zoned R-1, considered infilling, and subject to both zoning ordinance and protective restrictions. Traffic from development will not affect access.

10. Public Works

Although existing storm drains have caused some erosion of the coastal bluffs, this erosion has been minimal. Thus, the economic costs of revamping and relocating current drains would not be outweighed by the possible prevention of further erosion.

The utility infrastructure is adequate to handle new development on existing vacant lots and recycling under the current zoning ordinance. The road capacity is also adequate. No significant new or expanded facilities are planned.

11. Industrial and Energy Development

Both the protective restrictions and zoning ordinances preclude the above development. There is no need for such facilities in the City nor are there any suitable locations for them consistent with Coastal Act Policies. Thus, the Policy group is not applicable to the City.

III. APPROVAL OF THE LUP WITH SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS

A. Motion and Staff Recommendation

Motion 2

I move that the Commission certify the Palos Verdes Land Use Plan if it is modified in conformity with the suggestions set forth below.

Staff Recommendation

Staff is recommending a YES vote to the following motion and the adoption of the following resolution and findings. An affirmative vote by a majority of the members of the Commission is needed to pass the resolution.

Resolution to Certify the Land Use Plan if Modified

The Commission hereby certifies the Land Use Plan subject to the following modifications and adopts the findings stated below on the grounds that, if modified as suggested below, the Land Use Plan will meet the requirements of and conform with the policies of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200) of the California Coastal Act to the extent necessary to achieve the basic state goals specified in Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act; the Land Use Plan will contain a specific access component as required by Section 30500(a) of the

The Commission further finds that if Palos Verdes Estates adopts and transmits its revisions to the Land Use Plan in conformity with the suggested modifications, then the Executive Director shall notify the Commission.

Construction on private land of buildings, including but not limited to, buildings, additions to structures, grading, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas or solid fences in the Coastal Zone shall require a Coastal Development Permit and shall be reviewed for impacts on visual resources, public access, drainage and geologic stability. ~~On/for down/bluff edge~~ Buildings, including but not limited to, additions to structures, grading, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas or solid fences on or within 50 of the bluff edge shall be prohibited without a geologic report and a finding that the improvements would minimize alteration of natural landforms and shall not be visually intrusive upon public view points.

The following findings support the Commission action to approve the Palos Verdes Estates Land Use Plan. They explain how the above modifications bring the City of Palos Verdes Estates LUP into compliance with the Coastal Act. The Commission's prior more extensive findings relative to Chapter 3 Coastal Act policies for the denial of th LUP are incorporated herein by reference.

As resubmitted, the LUP policy regarding geologic stability and visual quality does not adequately address potential visual resource impacts of development from public view points and potential geologic stability questions, as required under Coastal Act Sections 30251 and 30253(1)&(2). As modified, the LUP policy ensures development within 50 feet of the coastal bluff edge will be analyzed to ensure that scenic and visual resources are protected and potential geologic stability questions are adequately addressed, as required under Coastal Act Sections 30251 and 30253(1)&(2). Therefore, as modified this policy is consistent with Sections 30251 and 30253(1) and (2) of the Coastal Act.

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Palos Verdes Estates LUP & LIP

IV. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The Commission finds that, as modified, the City of Palos Verdes Estates LUP is consistent with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. The LUP policies, and the modifications to them as detailed above, mitigate potential adverse environmental impacts from development in the Palos Verdes Estates Coastal Zone Area. The Commission considered alternatives to the policies and land use designations submitted in the LUP and modified the City's plan where necessary to ensure that the least environmentally damaging alternatives are incorporated into the plan.

V. CERTIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

A. Motion and Staff Recommendation

Motion 2:

I move that the Commission reject the implementation plan of the City of Palos Verdes Estates Local Coastal Plan.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends a YES vote which would result in the adoption of the following resolution and findings. An affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present is needed to pass the motion.

RESOLUTION TO REJECT THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Commission hereby rejects the Implementation Program of the City of Palos Verdes Estates on the grounds that the Local Implementation Program including the the associated ordinances, zoning maps, zoning and appendixes do not conform with or are inadequate to carry out the provisions of the Land Use Plan mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact which the approval of the Implementation Program would have on the environment.

B. Findings For Rejection Of The Implementation Program

1. Summary of Implementation Program Inconsistencies with LUP.

Section 30513 of the Coastal Act states that,

...The Commission may only reject zoning ordinances, zoning district maps, or other implementing actions on the grounds that they do not conform with, or are inadequate to carry out, the provisions of the certified Land Use Plan.

The City of Palos Verdes Estates Local Implementation Program (LIP) is inconsistent with the Land Use Plan or inadequate to carry out the policies of the Land Use Plan in several ways that affect the entire plan area. The LIP

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Palos Verdes Estates LUP & LIP

is lacking or inadequate in four areas:

- A. Permit Procedures
- B. Definitions of Public View Points and Emergency.
- C. LIP ordinance to implement the Geologic Stability and Visual Resource policy of the LUP
- D. Criteria or standards for the determination of a visually intrusive development.

2. Permit Procedures

The LIP does not have any provisions or procedures for the granting of;

- 1) Emergency Permits
- 2) Permit Extensions
- 3) Revocation of Permit

In addition, the LIP allows for the exemption of certain kinds of development, such as some kinds of public works projects, that are not exempt under Coastal Act Section 30610.

Although the City's permit ordinance is largely consistent with the California Code of Regulations for coastal development permits, the provisions noted above are not included in the LIP. Therefore, the Commission finds that the City's permit ordinances are not consistent with the California Code of Regulations and do not adequately carry out the provisions of the certified Land Use Plan.

3. Definitions

- A. Public View Points.— The LIP does not provide a definition of Public View Points as stated in the Geologic Stability and Visual Resource policy of the LUP. Lack of an adequate definition of Public View Points does not adequately carry the intention of the above stated LUP Policy.
- B. Emergency.— In order to carry out the procedures and provisions of Emergency Permits, the LIP must provide a definition what constitutes an Emergency. Therefore, because an emergency is not defined in the LIP the City's permit ordinances are not consistent with the California Code of Regulations and do not adequately carry out the provisions of the certified Land Use Plan.

4 Geologic Stability and Visual Resources

The LUP requires coastal development permits for all development within the coastal zone and prohibits all development within 50 feet of the bluff edge without a geology report and a finding that the improvement will not be visually intrusive upon public view points. However, the LIP allows development on bluff lots without a geology report and a finding that the

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improvement would not be visually intrusive upon public view points, except for development within 25 feet of the bluff edge. Therefore, the Commission finds that the LIP does not adequately carry out the provisions of the Certified LUP.

The LIP does not provide standards or criteria that would determine if a development has minimized to the maximum extent feasible potential adverse visual impacts or visual intrusiveness. These criteria and standards are necessary to adequately carry out the provision and intent of the Certified LUP. Therefore, as submitted the Commission finds that the LIP does not adequately carry out the provisions of the Certified LUP.

VI. APPROVAL THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM IF IT IS MODIFIED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE MODIFICATIONS SUGGESTED BELOW:

A. Motion and Staff Recommendation

MOTION 3:

I move that the Commission approve the Implementation Program of the City of Palos Verdes Estates Local Coastal Program if it is modified in conformity with the suggested modifications below.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends a YES vote for the adoption of the following resolution. The motion requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present to pass the motion.

RESOLUTION TO CERTIFY THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM IF MODIFIED:

The Commission hereby approves certification of the zoning and implementation portion of the City of Palos Verdes Estates on the grounds that the Local Implementation Program, zoning ordinance, associated zoning, zoning map, and other implementing materials conform with and are adequate to carry out the provisions of the Land Use Plan as certified. There are no feasible alternatives or mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact which the approval of Zoning and Implementation Program, if modified, would have on the environment.

B. Suggested Modifications

NOTE: Modifications are listed under the City's Municipal Code Number. Additions are either referenced in exhibits or underlined and deletions are ~~deleted~~.

1. Permit Procedures

19.02.120 Extension of Permits

Add procedures for the Extension of Coastal Development Permits as found in Exhibit 5.

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19.02.130 Revocation of Permits

Add procedures for Revocation of Coastal Development Permits as found in Exhibit 6.

19.02.140 Emergency Permits

Add procedures for Emergency Permits as found in Exhibit 7.

19.01.080 Excluded Development

- (A) Any improvements to an existing structure, including replacement of a structure destroyed by a natural disaster, other than a major public works facility, which is in conformity with requirements of 30610(g) of the Public Resources Code, and any repairs or maintenance of an existing structure which do not result in an addition to, enlargement of, the structure, unless any of the following apply:
- (1) There exists a risk of an adverse environmental impact or impacts.
 - (2) There will be an adverse impact on public access to the coast.
 - (3) The improvement, repair or maintenance constitute a change in use which is not in conformity with the City's certified LCP.
- (B) Any Category of development determined by the Coastal Commission Planning Director to have no potential for any significant impact on the environment, coastal resources or public access to the coast, unless any of the following apply:
- (1) There exists a risk of an adverse environmental impact or impacts.
 - (2) There will be an adverse impact on public access to the coast.
 - (3) The improvement, repair or maintenance constitute a change in use which is not in conformity with the City's certified LCP.
- (C) The installation, testing and placing in service or the replacement of any necessary utility connection between an approved CDP and an existing service facility which conforms in all respects to the requirements of the City's Code and ordinances; provided, however, that the City may where necessary, require reasonable conditions to mitigate any adverse impacts on coastal resources, including but not limited to, scenic resources, unless any of the following apply:
- (1) There exists a risk of an adverse environmental impact or impacts.
 - (2) There will be an adverse impact on public access to the coast.

- (3) The improvement, repair or maintenance constitute a change in use which is not in conformity with the City's certified LCP.

2. Definitions

19.01.105 Emergency

An "Emergency" means a sudden, unexpected occurrence demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property or essential public services.

19.07.145 Public View Point

"Public View Point" means any publicly owned beach, park, bluff area or other location in the Coastal Zone to which the public has access and from which it can view Development in the Coastal Zone.

3. Geologic Stability and Visual Resources

18.04.160, 18.16.50, and 19.02.020 Coastal Zone Limitations On Development in Bluffs.

Construction on private land of buildings, including but not limited to; buildings, additions to structures, grading, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas or solid fences in the Coastal Zone shall require a Coastal Development Permit and be reviewed for impacts on visual resources, drainage and geological stability. Structures, additions to structures, grading, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas or solid ~~wood~~ fences may be constructed on private property on, or within ~~28~~ 50 feet of, the Bluff Edge in the Coastal Zone only after preparation of a geologic report and findings by the City that the proposed structure, addition(s) to structure, grading, stairway, pool, tennis court, or solid ~~wood~~ fence (1) poses no threat to the health, safety, and general welfare to persons

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in the area by reason of identified geologic conditions which cannot be mitigated and (2) the proposed structure, addition, stairway, pool, tennis court or solid ~~wood~~ fence will minimize alteration of natural landforms and shall not be visually intrusive from public view points in the Coastal Zone. (3) A structure, addition(s) to structure, grading, stairway, pool, tennis court, spa, or fence will not be considered visually intrusive if the permitted development incorporates the following to the maximum extent feasible:

- 1) There are no alternative locations for proposed development on the site which are less visually intrusive from Public View Points.
- 2) Reduction in the scale of development to conform with scale of existing adjacent development.
- 3) Use of landscaping to soften or screen development.
- 4) Use of material, colors, and/or designs which are more compatible with natural surroundings.

C. FINDINGS FOR APPROVAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM IF MODIFIED

As modified, the Palos Verdes Estates Proposed Local Implementation Program is consistent with the Land Use Plan and adequate to carry the policies of the Land Use Plan. The basic structure and organization of the implementation program will adequately carry out the Land Use Plan. As modified, the ordinance is consistent with the California Code of Regulations for coastal development permits, and has additional clear definitions and procedures for review of development on coastal bluffs.

As Modified with the additional permit procedures for the granting of permit extensions, revocations of coastal development permits, emergency permits and modification of procedures for development exempt from permit requirements, the LIP permit ordinance is consistent with the California Code of Regulations for coastal development permits. Therefore, the permit ordinance is adequate to carry out the policies of the LUP.

The LIP, as modified, provides standards for bluff development to ensure geologic hazards are minimized and geologic stability of building sites is assured, and visual resources along the coast are protected. As modified, the ordinance regarding geologic and visual resources is adequate to carry out the policies of the the LUP.

Therefore, as modified, the Local Implementation ordinance is consistent with the Certified Palos Verdes Estates Land Use Plan and is adequate to carry out its provisions.

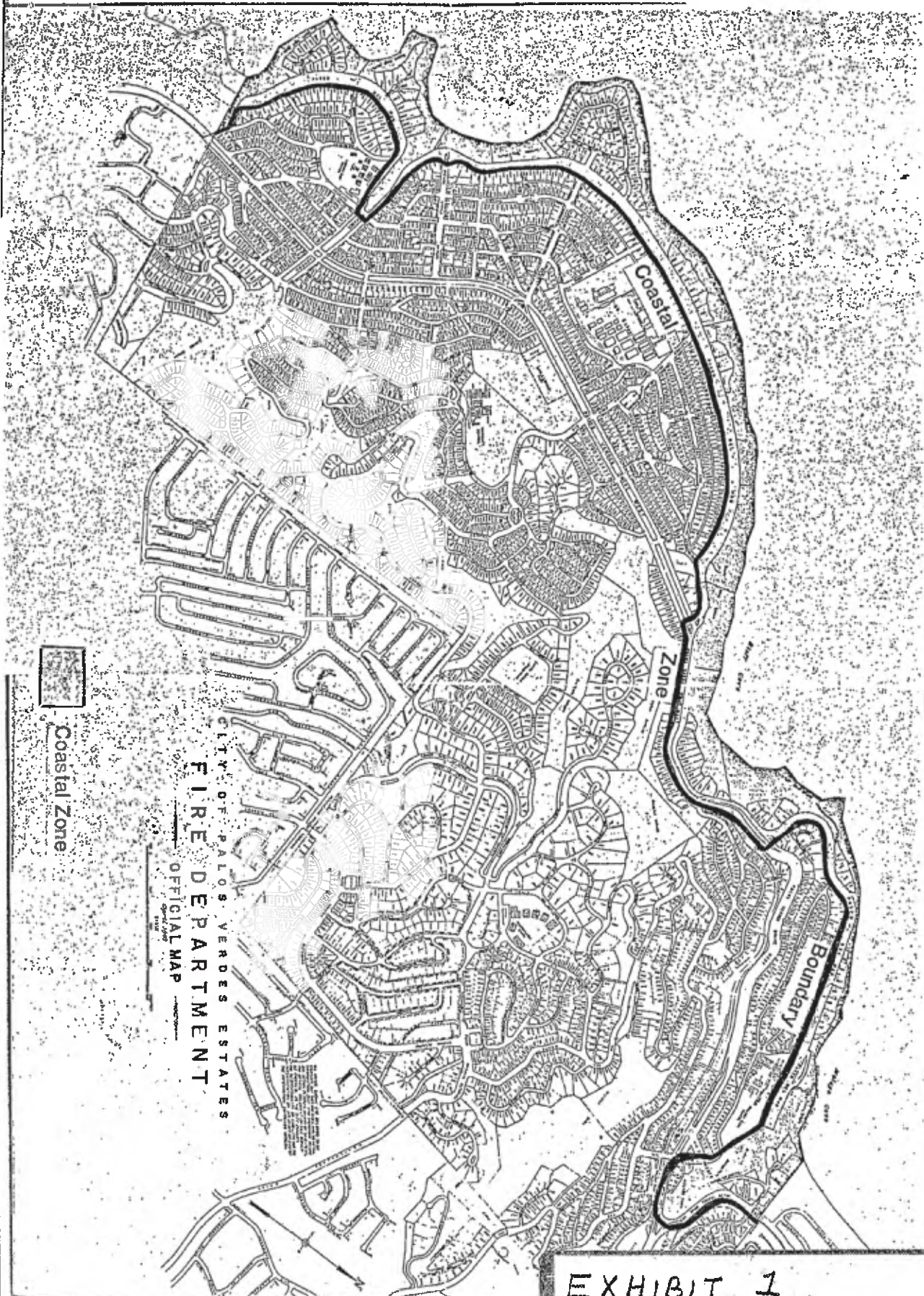


EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 2

Locations of Coastal Zone Boundary,
Shoreline Preserve, Public Land &
Remaining Vacant lots within
Coastal Zone



BEACH ACCESS TRAILS

Map Key	Ownership	Bluff Height	Public Frontage Parking	Trail Difficulty	View Site
1. Torrance Beach	Public	*		3	
2. Rosita Place	Private	125	0	10	
3. Swim Club Road	Public	85	50	2	X
4. "Haggarty's"	Public	75	12	6	
5. Via Chino	Public	80	30	6	
6. Flat Rock Point	Public	175	40	4	X
7. Bluff Cove	Public	300	20+	6	X
8. Margate Canyon	Public	230	20+	8	
9. Chiswick North	Public	205	20+	8	
10. Chiswick Road	Public	200	20+	7	
11. Cloyden Road	Private	175	0	7	
12. Lunada Bay	Public	160	30+	7	X
13. Via Oleadas	Private	145	0	6	
14. Resort Point South	Public	165	10	8	
15. Via Neve	Public	170	20+	7	
16. Southern Boundary	Private	*		10	

Difficulty: 1 = excellent, 10 = very poor

* Access from adjacent beaches

Source: Shoreline Preserve Plan, City of Palos Verdes Estates

A-2
EXHIBIT 3

BEACH ACCESS TRAILS

Source: City of Palos Verdes Estates, 'Shoreline Preserve Map

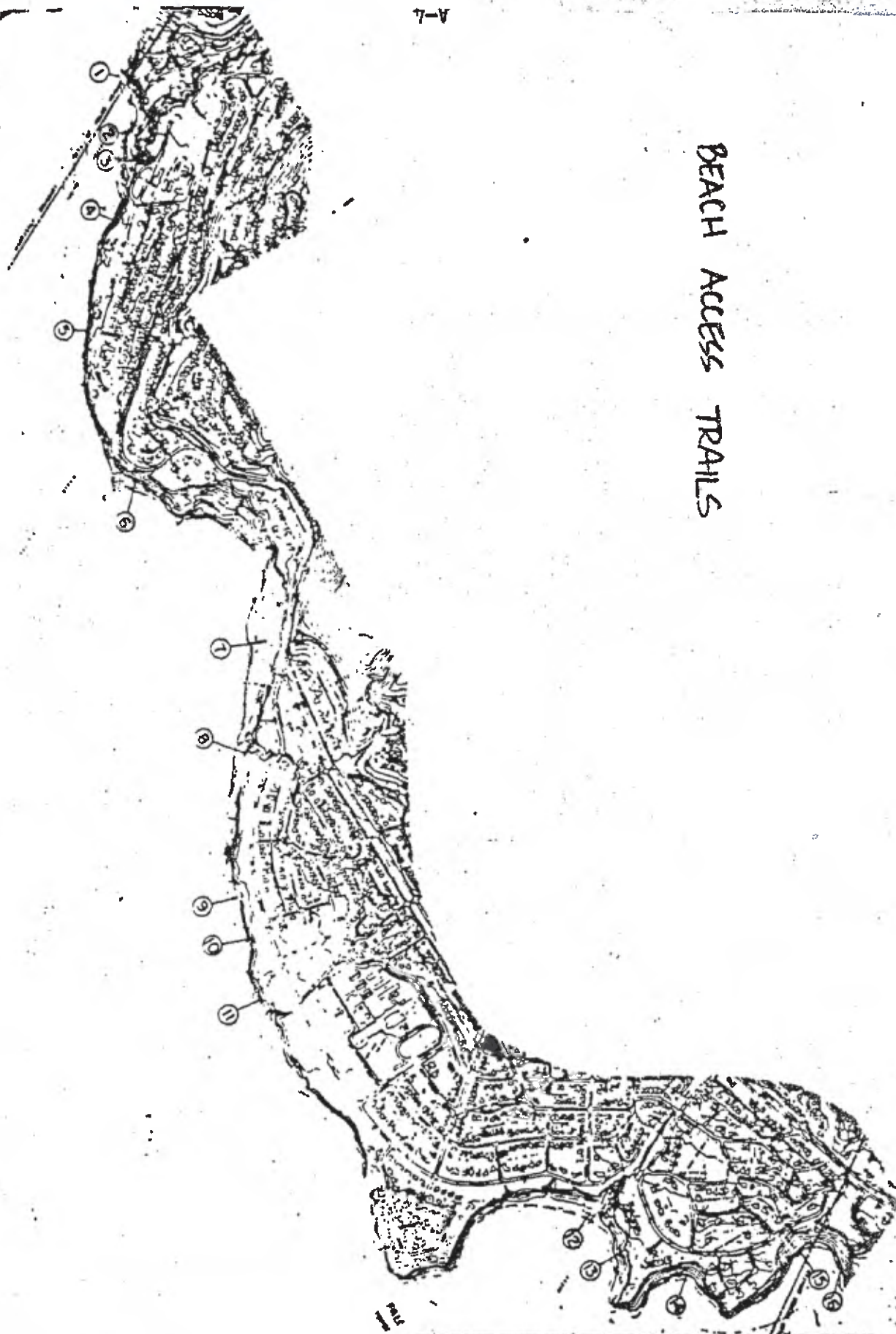


EXHIBIT 4

SECTION D: Amendment to Chapter 19.02 of the Municipal Code

(1) The caption to Chapter 19.02 of the Municipal Code is deleted and in its place shall be inserted the following.

"Chapter 19.02 - Exemption, Notice, Hearing, Appeal, Extension, Revocation and Emergency Procedures for Coastal Development Permits"

(2) The following Sections are added to Chapter 19.02 of the Municipal Code:

"Section 19.02.120 - Extension of Permits"

(a) No later than 45 days prior to the time that construction must commence on a Development to which the City has granted a Coastal Development Permit, the applicant may, upon payment of a fee (\$50 for all Developments other than residential, \$25 for all residential Development), apply to the Planning Director of the City for an extension of time within which to commence and/or complete construction of the Development. The application shall be accompanied by evidence of a valid, unexpired Coastal Development Permit granted by the City.

If the Planning Director determines that there are no changed circumstances which are inconsistent with the California Coastal Act of 1976, as amended, and Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 13000, et seq., his determination of consistency shall be conclusive and he may extend the term of the

(1) Notice, including a summary of the procedures set forth in this section, has been given by the Planning Director of his determination that the application is consistent by (i) posting said notice at the project site and (ii) mailing said notice to all parties the Director has reason to know may be interested in the application, including all parties who participated in the initial permit hearing; and

(2) If no written objection has been received within ten working days of publishing the aforescribed notice.

(b) In the event that the Planning Director determines that the application for extension is not consistent, or that he receives timely written objection, the Planning Director shall report the application to the City Council. If a majority of the Council object to the extension on the grounds that it may be inconsistent with the California Coastal Act and/or the applicable Code of Regulations, the application shall be set for a full hearing, pursuant to Section 19.02.060 of this Code, before the Planning Commission as though it were a new application for a Coastal Development Permit. If there is not an objection to the determination of the Planning Director by a majority of the City Council, the Planning Director shall issue the extension for a period not to exceed one (1) year.

(c) Any valid, unexpired Coastal Development Permit for which application for an extension is timely made, shall be automatically extended for the period of time during which the City is considering the requested extension; provided, however, that if construction has not commenced at the time of said application, no construction may commence until the City has made its determination on the extension.

EXHIBIT 5 2 of 2

Section 19.02.130 - Revocation of Permits.

(a) Scope of Article.

The provisions of this Section shall govern proceedings for revocation of a Coastal Development Permit previously granted by the City.

(b) Grounds for Revocation.

Grounds for revocation of a permit shall be:

(1) Intentional inclusion of inaccurate, erroneous or incomplete information in connection with a Coastal Development Permit application, where the City finds that accurate and complete information would have caused the City to require additional or different conditions on a permit or deny an application;

(2) Failure to comply with the notice provisions of Section 19.02.070 of this Code where the views of the person(s) not notified were not otherwise made known to the City and could have caused the City to require additional or difference conditions on a permit of deny an application.

(c) Initiation of Proceedings to Revoke.

Any person who did not have an opportunity to fully participate in the original permit proceeding by reason of the permit applicant's intentional inclusion of inaccurate information or failure to provide adequate public notice as specified in Section 19.02.070 may request revocation of a permit by application to the Planning Director of the City, specifying, with particularity, the grounds for revocation. The Planning Director shall review the stated grounds for revocation and, unless the request is patently frivolous and without merit, shall initiate revocation proceedings. The Planning Director may initiate revocation proceedings on his or her own motion when the grounds for revocation have been established pursuant to the provisions of Sub-Section (b), above.

EXHIBIT 6

Section 19.02.140 - Emergency Permits.

The following procedures shall apply to the issuance of a Coastal Development Permit in the event of an Emergency as defined in Section 19.01.105 of Chapter 19.01 of this Code.

(a) Applications.

(1) Applications in case of Emergency shall be made by letter to the Planning Director or in person or by telephone, if time does not allow a written request.

(2) The following information should be included in the request:

(i) Nature of the Emergency;

(ii) Cause of the Emergency, insofar as this can be established;

(iii) Location of the Emergency;

(iv) The remedial, protective, or preventive work required to deal with the Emergency; and

(v) The circumstance during the Emergency that appeared to justify the cause(s) of action taken, including the probable consequences of failing to take action.

(b) Criteria for Granting Permit.

(a) The Planning Director shall provide public notice of the Emergency work, with the extent and type of notice determined by the Planning Director on the basis of the nature of Emergency.

(b) The Planning Director may grant an Emergency permit upon reasonable terms and conditions, including an expiration date and the necessity for a regular permit application later, if the Planning Director finds that:

(i) An Emergency exists that requires action more quickly than permitted by the procedures for administrative permits or for regular permits administered pursuant to this Code, and the work can and will be completed within 30 days unless otherwise specified by the terms of the permit.

(ii) Public comment on the proposed Emergency action has been reviewed, if time allows; and

EXHIBIT 7 1 OF 2

(iii) The work proposed would be consistent with the Certified Land Use Plan portion of the LCP.

(3) The Planning Director shall not issue an Emergency permit for any work that falls within the provisions of Public Resources Code Sections 30519(b) which requires review by the California Coastal Commission.

(c) Report to the Governing Body of the Local Government and to the Coastal Commission.

(1) The Planning Director shall report, in writing, to the City Council at its first scheduled meeting after the Emergency permit has been issued, the nature of the Emergency and the work involved. Copies of this report shall be available at the meeting and shall be mailed to all persons who have requested such notification in writing.

(2) The report of the Planning Director shall be informational only; the decision to issue an emergency permit is solely at the discretion of the Planning Director subject to the provisions of this Section."

[Appropriate closing sections for an Ordinance
ar being inserted.]

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RECEIVED

MAR 11 1991

March 8, 1991

CALIFORNIA
COASTAL COMMISSION
SOUTH COAST DISTRICT

Direct Line:

805-987-3468

File Number:

00282-114

John Ainsworth, Coastal Program Analyst
California Coastal Commission - South
Coast District
P. O. Box 1450
245 Broadway, Suite 380
Long Beach, California 90802-4458

Re: Palos Verdes Estates Local Coastal Plan; City
Council Action; Coastal Commission Agenda

Dear Jack,

The Planning Commission and City Council have acted on the requisite resolution and ordinances related to establishing a Local Coastal Plan for the City. Under cover of this letter are certified copies of the three documents enacted by the City:

1. Planning Commission Resolution PCR 91-01 recommending the ordinances to the City Council;
2. City Council Ordinance No. 091-525 amending the General Plan and adding to the Municipal Code to include the Coastal Zone Overlay;
3. City Council Ordinance No. 091-526 making the required findings regarding activities permitted in the Coastal Zone and amending the Municipal Code to add notice, hearing and appeal procedures for Coastal Zone permits and to amend the open space zone to include certain limitations on construction within the Coastal Zone.

EXHIBIT 8

Palos Verdes Estates - Ainsworth
March 8, 1991
Page 2

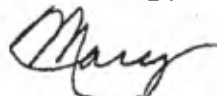
If you need any additional materials related to this matter, please call Tim D'Zmura or me.

We respectfully request that you place the matter of the Palos Verde Estates Coastal Plan on the agenda for Coastal Commission hearing in April of 1991.

Tim D'Zmura and I will make ourselves available to meet with you prior to the Commission hearing at a time convenient to you. I believe you indicated that such a meeting would be necessary in order to respond to any questions or comments you may have and to coordinate our presentation before the Commission.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future regarding these matter.

Cordially,



Mary Redus Gayle
of BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSON

MRG:lvc
Enclosures

cc: James Hendrickson
Tim D'Zmura
Cathy Reed
C. Douglas Holland, Esq.

ORDINANCE NO. 091-525

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN TO ADD A COASTAL OVERLAY DESIGNATION AND AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA; BY ADDING CHAPTER 18.37 TO TITLE 18 RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COASTAL ZONE OVERLAY ZONE.

WHEREAS, the California Coastal Commission is anticipated to make its certification of the proposed Palos Verdes Estates Local Coastal Program ("LCP") contingent upon certain amendments to the City's General Plan to establish a Coastal Zone Overlay and to the Zoning Ordinance applying certain special requirements for property lying in the Coastal Zone Overlay Zone; and

WHEREAS, on January 15, 1991, the City of Palos Verdes Estates Planning Commission held public hearings on a proposed resolution to amend the General Plan to add a Coastal Zone Overlay and a proposed ordinance to amend the Municipal Code to add a Coastal Zone Overlay Zone and adopted Resolution No. PCR 91-01 recommending to the City Council that it certify the Negative Declaration and adopt the appropriate ordinances to so amend the General Plan and the Municipal Code;

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Palos Verdes Estates has adopted Resolution R91-09 certifying the Negative Declaration and Ordinance 091-526 of even date herewith amending its Municipal Code to add procedures and definitions for notice, hearing and appeal of projects within the Coastal Zone, amending the Open Space Zone and adding certain building restrictions in the Coastal Zone; and

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Palos Verdes Estates DOES ORDAIN as follows:

SECTION ONE. The General Plan of the City of Palos Verdes Estates is hereby amended to add a Coastal Overlay Designation in those areas shown on Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein in the area within the Coastal Zone as defined in Title 19, Chapter 19.01, §19.01.060 of the Municipal Code.

SECTION TWO. The Code of the City of Palos Verdes Estates is hereby amended by adding Chapter 18.37 "Coastal Zone Overlay Zone" to Title 18, which shall apply to all applications for a Coastal Development Permit in the Coastal Zone Overlay, and which shall read as follows:

CHAPTER 18.37

CZ-O COASTAL ZONE OVERLAY ZONE

Section 18.37.010 Purpose.

The CZ-O Coastal Zone Overlay Zone and its application is for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety and general welfare by:

I hereby certify that the foregoing document is a full, true and correct copy of _____
on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

CITY CLERK
by: _____
DEPUTY

Ordinance 091-525

A. Protecting the coastal bluffs as a natural resource;

B. Assuring that the bluff can support proposed Development (as defined in Title 19, Chapter 19.01, §19.01.070);

C. Protecting parklands within the Coastal Zone for park purposes.

Section 18.37.020 Application.

The Coastal Zone Overlay Zone ("CZ-O") shall be superimposed over the zoning designation of lands within the Coastal Zone as defined in Title 19, Chapter 19.01, §19.01.060 of this Code. The official zoning map shall be amended to apply the Coastal Zone Overlay to all areas of the City which are included in said Overlay and shall indicate the designation "CZ-O" after the zoning designation of the district over which it is superimposed and the regulations of the CZ-O zone shall apply in addition to the regulations of the underlying zoning of the district.

Section 18.37.030 Uses Permitted.

A. Except as prohibited by this section, real property in the CZ-O zone may be used for any use permitted in the zone over which the CZ-O zone designation is superimposed.

B. City parklands in the CZ-O zone may be used only for public park purposes.

C. No building, stairway, pool, tennis court, spa or solid fence shall be constructed on, or down the face of any bluff on private land or within 25 feet of such bluff's edge without meeting the requirements of Title 19, Chapter 19.02, §19.02.02.D of this Code ("Precise Plan Approval").

Section 18.37.040 Precise Plan Procedure.

A. Applicant. The applicant for Precise Plan Approval shall be those persons designated in Title 19, Chapter 19.02, §19.02.030 of this Code.

B. Application. The application for Precise Plan Approval shall include the following information and documents required by Title 19, Chapter 19.02, §19.02.030 of this Code.

C. Application fee. The application shall be accompanied by the payment of a filing fee, as established by resolution of the City Council.

D. Findings for Precise Plan Approval. No precise plan shall be recommended for approval or approved except upon the affirmative findings that:

- (1) The Precise Plan complies with the requirements of this article;
- (2) The proposed use is consistent with the General Plan, the LCP, Title 19 of this Code, all zoning regulations for the underlying zone, and any applicable specific plan.

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E. Conditions of Precise Plan Approval. Precise approval may be recommended and granted upon conditions that are necessary and reasonable to insure that the proposed use will be designed, located, developed and maintained in accordance with the findings required by this article, Title 19 of this Code, the LCP and any applicable specific plan.

F. Procedures for notice and hearing of Precise Plan Approval by City shall be those procedures set forth in Title 19, Chapter 19.02, §19.02.070 of this Code.

SECTION THREE. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, part or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council declares it would have adopted this Ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, part or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, parts or portions be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

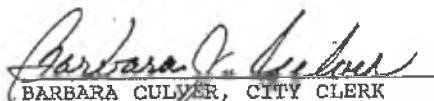
SECTION FOUR. The Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Ordinance. The City Clerk shall make a minute of the passage and adoption thereof in the records of the proceedings of the City Council in the minutes of the meeting, at which the same is passed and adopted and shall cause the same to be posted once in three (3) conspicuous public places within the corporate limits of the City within the time and manner as prescribed by law. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect upon the later of (1) thirty (30) days after adoption thereof or (2) certification of the LCP by the California Coastal Commission.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 26th day of February, 1991.

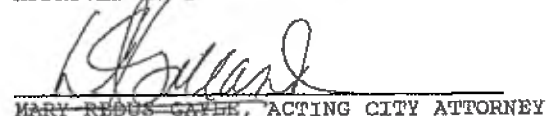


JAMES R. NYMAN, MAYOR

ATTEST:


BARBARA CULVER, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


MARY REEDUS GAYLE, ACTING CITY ATTORNEY

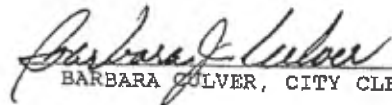
Ordinance 091-525

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.
CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES)

I, BARBARA CULVER, City Clerk of the City of PALOS VERDES ESTATES, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance 0-91-525 was regularly introduced and placed upon its first reading at a regular meeting of the City Council on February 12, 1991. That thereafter, said Ordinance was duly adopted and passed upon the motion of Councilmember Ruth Gralow and the second of Councilmember Mattingly, at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 26th day of February, 1991, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:	<u>Mayor Nyman, Councilmembers Mattingly, Gralow, Moody, Humphrey</u>
NOES:	<u>None.</u>
ABSTAIN:	<u>None.</u>
ABSENT:	<u>None.</u>

Dated: February __, 1991


BARBARA CULVER, CITY CLERK

ORDINANCE NO. 091-526

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA, MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS REGARDING PERMITTED ACTIVITIES IN THE COASTAL ZONE WHICH LIES WITHIN THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES; AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA, BY ADDING CHAPTER 19.01 AND 19.02 RELATIVE TO DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR NOTICE, HEARING AND APPEAL OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE COASTAL ZONE; AND AMENDING THE R-1 ZONING ORDINANCE, CHAPTER 18.04 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE, TO ADD §18.04.160 AND AMENDING THE OPEN SPACE ZONING ORDINANCE, CHAPTER 18.16 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE TO ADD §18.16.050, ALL PERTAINING TO LIMITATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS ON, OR DOWN THE BLUFF AND WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE (25) FEET OF THE BLUFF EDGE IN THE COASTAL ZONE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

WHEREAS, the City of Palos Verdes Estates (hereinafter, "City") has adopted a Local Coastal Plan (the "LCP") pursuant to the California Coastal Act, commencing with Public Resources §30000, and is required by Title 14 of the California Code of Administrative Regulations, §13565, 13568, et seq., to adopt notice, hearing and appeals procedures in accordance with the minimum standards as set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, the California Coastal Commission is expected to certify the LCP pursuant to the authority granted it by Public Resources Code §§30501, 30513, 30610 and 21080.5 and in conformity with the requirements of Title 14 of the California Code of Administrative Regulations §13542; and

WHEREAS, the City anticipates that it will be required by the Coastal Commission, pursuant to Public Resources Code §30600.5, to adopt procedures for processing a coastal development permit (a "CDP") in conformity with, and adequate to implement, the Coastal Commission's regulations on post-certification permit appeals; and

WHEREAS, the City is required by its LCP to keep all City land lying within that portion of the Open Space Zone which is within the Coastal Zone in permanent public park land; and

WHEREAS, the City is required by its LCP to prohibit construction on private land of buildings, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas and solid wood fencing on or down the bluff or within twenty-five (25) feet of the bluff edge without a geologic report and to make a finding that the construction would not be visually intrusive from the public view points in the Coastal Zone; and

WHEREAS, the City is required by its LCP to permit recreational use, including picnicking, in the City's public parks which lie within the Coastal Zone; and

WHEREAS, the "Planning Commission" of the City held a duly noticed public hearing on Ordinance 091-526, on January 15, 1991, at which time all interested parties were given an opportunity to be heard and present evidence; and

I hereby certify that the foregoing document is a full, true and correct copy of _____
on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

CITY COUNCIL ORDINANCE 091-525

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has recommended that the City Council certify the negative declaration for this matter and approve Ordinance O-91-526; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a public hearing on Ordinance 091-526, on February 12, 1991, at which time all interested parties were given an opportunity to be heard and present evidence; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION A. FINDINGS

1. The City Council has reviewed its adopted General Plan, LCP and zoning ordinances and finds that the code amendments contained within this Ordinance O-91-526 will have no significant impact on the environment and that this Ordinance O-91-526 is consistent with the Negative Declaration previously certified (Resolution R91-09) by the City Council on this date.

2. The City Council has reviewed the LCP, the General Plan and the zoning ordinances of the City and finds that the code amendments contained in this Ordinance 091-09 are consistent with the City's adopted LCP, General Plan and zoning ordinances, as amended by Ordinance O-91-525 which has been adopted simultaneously with this Ordinance.

3. The City Council has reviewed Ordinance No. 362 adopted on November 24, 1981 and finds that, pursuant to that Ordinance, picnicking is permitted in all parklands located within the Coastal Zone.

SECTION B. AN AMENDMENT TO TITLE 19 TO ADD CHAPTERS 19.01 and 19.02 TO THE MUNICIPAL CODE TO PROVIDE PROCEDURES FOR NOTICE, HEARING AND APPEAL OF COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMITS, AS FOLLOWS:

The City Council hereby amends the Municipal Code of the City (hereinafter, the "Code") by adding Chapter 19.01, Sections 19.01.010 through 19.01.160 and Chapter 19.02, Sections 19.02.010 through 19.02.110 to Title 19 to the Code, to read as follows:

Chapter 19.01 - Definitions

For purposes of this Title 19, and unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall govern Title 19 of this Code:

SECTION 19.01.010 Aggrieved Person. An "Aggrieved Person" shall be any person, including the applicant, who:

(A) testified personally, or through a representative, or submitted written testimony at a hearing on an application for an Appealable Coastal Development Permit (as hereinafter defined); or

(B) who by other appropriate means prior to the hearing informed the City of the nature of his or her concerns; or

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(C) for good cause was unable to do either of the acts required by Subparagraph 1 or 2, above; or

(D) submitted written testimony at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to such a hearing, if no appearance is made by that person at said public hearing, and requested that that testimony be made a part of the public record for such hearing, or,

(E) when no hearing is required, informed the Director of Planning, either in writing or personally, of an interest in the subject of an Appealable Coastal Development Permit at least five (5) days prior to the date upon which action is taken upon an Appealable Coastal Development Permit.

SECTION 19.01.020 Appealable Coastal Development and Grounds for Appeal.

(A) Any action taken by the City to approve a CDP within the Coastal Zone which meets the criteria of Sections (a) through (d), below, shall be an Appealable Coastal Development (hereinafter, an "ACDP") and may be appealed to the Coastal Commission only after exhaustion of all City appeal remedies, if any:

(1) An approval by the City for a Development (as hereinafter defined) which (i) lies between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea; or (ii) within three hundred (300) feet of the inland extent of any beach, or of the mean high tide line of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance.

(2) An approval by the City for a Development and not included in subsection (a), above, but which is located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands; or, within one hundred (100) feet of any wetland, estuary or stream; or within three hundred (300) feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff (as hereinafter defined).

(3) An approval by the City for a Development which is not included in subsection (a) and (b), above, but which is located in a sensitive Coastal resource area.

(4) Any Development approved by the City for any major public works project and any major energy facility for which the estimated cost is greater than Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000).

(B) The "Grounds for Appeal" shall be limited to one or more of the following allegations:

(1) For Developments described in subparagraph (A)(1), above:

(a) The Development interferes with, or fails to provide adequate physical access to a public or private commercial use.

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(b) The Development fails to protect public views from any public road or from a recreational area to, and along the Coast.

(c) The Development is not compatible with the established physical scale of the area.

(d) The Development may significantly alter existing natural landforms.

(e) The Development does not comply with shoreline erosion and geologic setback requirements.

(f) The Development does not comply with the public access and public recreational policies and requirements of the California Coastal Act, as contained in Chapter 3, commencing with §30200, of the California Public Resources Code.

(2) For all Developments described in subparagraphs (A)(2) through (A)(4), above, an allegation that the Development does not conform with the City's certified LCP.

SECTION 19.01.030 Bluff. A "Bluff" is any scarp or steep face of rock, decomposed rock, sediment or soil resulting from erosion, faulting, folding or excavation of the land mass. A Bluff may be a simple planar, a curved surface or a steplike section. For purposes of this Chapter, Bluff is limited to those features having vertical relief of ten (10) feet or more.

SECTION 19.01.040 Bluff Edge. A "Bluff Edge" is the upper termination of a Bluff. When the top edge of a Bluff is rounded away from the face of the Bluff as a result of erosion related to the presence of a steep Bluff face, the edge shall be defined as that point nearest the Bluff beyond which the downward gradient of the surface increases more or less continuously until it reaches the general gradient of the Bluff below such rounding. In a case where the Bluff contains a series of steplike features at the top of the Bluff face, the Bluff Edge shall be the edge of the topmost riser on the Bluff.

SECTION 19.01.050 Coastal Development Permit. "Coastal Development Permit" means a permit for any development within the Coastal Zone which is required pursuant to Public Resources Code §30600(a).

SECTION 19.01.060 Coastal Zone. The "Coastal Zone" is that land and water area of the City as described and shown on the maps required and identified in the Coastal Act of 1976, as amended, by §30103 of the Public Resources Code §30000.

SECTION 19.01.070 Development.

Whether lying on land outside of the water, or in or under water, each of the following shall be a "Development" for purposes of this Chapter:

(A) The placement or erecting of any solid material or structure.

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(B) The discharge or disposal of any dredged material or any gaseous, liquid, solid or thermal waste.

(C) Grading, removing, dredging, mining or extraction of any materials.

(D) A change in density or intensity of the use of any land, including but not limited to (a) any subdivision created pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act commencing with Government Code §66410, (b) any other division of land, including lot splits; provided, however, that where a land division is brought in connection with the purchase of said land by a public agency for public recreational use, such division shall not constitute a "Development" for purposes of this Chapter.

(E) Any change in the intensity of the use of water, or access thereto.

(F) Construction, reconstruction, demolition or any alteration of the size of any structure, including but not limited to any private, public or municipal utility.

(G) The removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes.

SECTION 19.01.080 Development, Excluded An "Excluded Development" shall mean

(A) Any improvements to an existing structure, including replacement of a structure destroyed by a natural disaster, other than a major public works facility, which is in conformity with requirements of §30610(g) of the Public Resources Code, and any repairs or maintenance of an existing structure which do not result in an addition to, or enlargement of, the structure, unless any of the following apply:

(1) There exists a risk of an adverse environmental impact or impacts.

(2) There will be an adverse impact on public access to the Coast.

(3) The improvement, repair or maintenance constitutes a change in use which is not in conformity with the City's certified LCP.

(B) Any category of Development determined by the Coastal Commission to have no potential for any significant impact on the environment, Coastal resources or public access to the Coast.

(C) The installation, testing and placing in service, or the replacement of any necessary utility connection between an approved CDP and an existing service facility which conforms in all respects to the requirements of the City's Code and ordinances; provided, however, that the city may where necessary, require reasonable conditions to mitigate any adverse impacts or coastal resources, including but not limited to, scenic resources.

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(D) Minor public works projects, including but not limited to, the erection of public signs; the painting or removing of street striping; installation of parking space designations; painting or removing paint from curbs; maintenance and repair of public streets and sidewalks; installation and maintenance of landscaping; maintenance of City utilities; repair and improvements to structures maintained, used or owned by the City; the repair, maintenance, replacement or development of public facilities in emergency circumstances; and, construction, repair, or addition to public works projects and energy facilities for which the cost is less than Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000).

SECTION 19.01.090 Development, Non-Appealable. A "Non-Appealable Development" shall be any Development in the Coastal Zone which is not an Appealable Development or an Excluded Development.

SECTION 19.01.100 Disaster. "Disaster" means any situation in which the force or forces which destroyed the structure to be replaced was (were) beyond the control of its owners.

SECTION 19.01.110 Final Decision. A decision made by the City to approve a CDP, whether after hearing by the City's Planning Commission, City Council or a Hearing Officer (as hereinafter defined) for any application seeking approval to construct, erect or install a Development, which is other than an Excluded Development, and for which all (1) required findings supporting the legal conclusion that the proposed Development is, or is not, in conformity with the City's certified LCP and the public access and recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, commencing with §30200 of the Public Resources Code, and (2) for which all rights of appeal to the City, if any, have been exhausted.

SECTION 19.01.120 Hearing Officer. The "Hearing Officer" for Developments which are heard by other than the Planning Commission and/or the City Council shall be the Director of Planning or his or her designee.

SECTION 19.01.130 Open Space. "Open Space" shall mean land in the Coastal Zone which is designated on the zoning map, pursuant to Chapter 18.16, as an Open Space (OS) Zone.

SECTION 19.01.140 Parks. A "Park" for purposes of this Chapter shall have the same meaning as that set forth in Chapter 12.24, Section 12.24.010.A of this Code; i.e., any grounds, avenues, parkways and areas under the control, management and direction of the City.

SECTION 19.01.150 Public Works Project. A "Public Works Project" for purposes of this Chapter shall mean any action undertaken by the City or by any other governmental entity to construct or alter any public structure, utility right-of-way, including but not limited to, improvement of public streets and development of public utilities.

SECTION 19.01.160 Structure. "Structure" as used in this Chapter shall include, but shall not be limited to, any building, road, pipe, pipeline, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line or electrical power transmission and distribution

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line provided, however, that for purposes of the replacement of a Structure destroyed by a Disaster, "Structure" shall also include landscaping and erosion control devices.

Chapter 19.02 - Notice, Hearing and Appeal Procedures
for Coastal Development Permits

Section 19.02.010 - Purpose

The following shall be the procedures for notice and hearing for, and appeal of any final decision on, an application for any proposed development in the Coastal Zone which requires a Coastal Development Permit and which is consistent with the City's certified LCP, the City's General Plan and zoning ordinances and State law. The purpose of this Chapter 19.02 is to protect the public health, safety and general welfare by:

- A. Protecting the coastal Bluffs and the marine environment as delicate natural resources;
- B. Protecting undeveloped natural land in open space available for visual and physical enjoyment by the public;
- C. Assuring that the coastal Bluffs can support proposed private development; and
- D. Preserving parklands within the Coastal Zone for public park use.

Section 19.02.020 - Permitted Use

A. Except as prohibited by this Section, real property in the Coastal Zone may be used for any purpose which is permitted by the City zoning code and which is consistent with the City's LCP.

B. Parks in the Coastal Zone may be used only for the purposes set forth in Chapter 12.24 of this Code, as amended by Ordinance No. 362.

C. Open Space in the Coastal Zone may be used only for the purposes set forth in Chapter 18.16 of this Code.

D. Structures, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas or solid wood fences may be constructed on private property on, or within 25 feet of, the Bluff Edge only after preparation of a geologic report and findings by the City that the proposed structure, stairway, pool, tennis court, spa and/or solid wood fence (1) poses no threat to the health, safety and general welfare of persons in the area by reason of identified geologic conditions which cannot be mitigated and (2) the proposed structure, stairway, pool, tennis court, spa and/or solid wood fence will not be visually intrusive from public view points in the Coastal Zone.

Section 19.02.030 - Applicant for a Coastal Development Permit

An application for a CDP shall be accepted only from the owner of record of the real property on which the proposed Development will occur, or the authorized agent of said owner, or the Developer of the proposed Development. An application for a CDP which is made by a person other than the property owner shall

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be signed by both the applicant and the property owner. Each application shall include the following information and documents in addition to any other information or documents which would otherwise be required by the City for the same type of Development were it to lie outside of the Coastal Zone:

A. A site plan, drawn to scale, showing the location and proposed use of each existing Structure to remain, each new Structure which is proposed to be built and the relationship of all remaining and proposed Structures to the Bluff and to public view points.

B. A plan showing elevations for each existing Structure which is proposed to remain on the property and for each proposed new Structure in relationship to the elevation of the Bluff and public view points; elevations shall indicate the height of all Structures shown, the structural features proposed, types of materials of construction and the contours of the Bluff.

C. Engineering and geology reports which consider, describe and analyze the following:

1. Cliff geometry and site topography, extending the survey work beyond the site of the proposed Development as needed to depict any unusual geomorphic conditions which might affect the site; and
2. Historic, current and foreseeable cliff erosion, including but not limited to, investigation of recorded land surveys and tax assessment records, the use of historic maps and photographs where available, and possible changes in shore configuration and sand transport; and
3. Geologic conditions, including but not limited to, soil, sediment and rock types and characteristics and structural features such as bedding, joints and faults; and
4. Evidence of past or potential landslide conditions, the implications of such conditions for the proposed Development, and the potential effects of the Development on landslide activity; and
5. The impact of the proposed construction activity on the stability of the site and adjacent area; and
6. The potential for erosion of the site and mitigation measures to be used to ensure minimized erosion problems during and after construction, including but not limited to plans for landscaping and drainage design.
7. The effects of, and the potential for, marine erosion on seacliffs; and
8. The potential effects of seismic forces resulting from a maximum credible earthquake; and
9. Analysis of any other factors which might affect slope stability; and

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10. An evaluation of (a) existing on and off-site conditions which, when the proposed Development is completed, could result in geologic instability on off-site facilities, including but not limited to, roads, public pedestrian and bicycle accessways, and (b) the additional impacts which could occur due to the Development, including but not limited to, increased erosion along a footpath, erosion of roads, buildings and bikeways.

11. A detailed report including mitigation measures for any potential impacts and including alternative solutions and appropriate measures for monitoring those mitigations as required and consistent with Public Resources Code §21081.6. The report shall contain the professional opinion of a California certified civil engineer and a California certified geologist as to whether the Development can be designed so that it will neither be subject nor contribute to significant geologic instability on-site and off-site through the lifespan of the proposed Development. The report shall use a currently acceptable engineering stability analysis method and shall also describe the degree of uncertainty of analytical results predicated on assumptions and unknowns. The degree of analysis required shall be that degree appropriate to the degree of potential risk presented by the site and the proposed Development.

12. If the City so requires, in the City's sole discretion, a waiver of, and a hold harmless from the applicant, including both the Developer and the property owner and their successors and assigns, for any and all claims against the City, the County, the State and other public agencies involved in the Development, for future liability or damage resulting from the CDP and the Development when completed. All such waivers and hold harmless clauses shall be recorded with the Office of the County Recorder for the County of Los Angeles.

13. Other information and requirements as the Director of Planning and the City Engineer, in their sole discretion, may deem necessary to processing the application.

Section 19.02.040 Findings for Approval

A. A CDP shall be approved by the City Council only upon affirmative findings that:

1. The plans for the proposed Development and the CDP comply with all of the requirements of this Ordinance and other relevant City ordinances and development standards; and

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2. The proposed use is consistent with the certified LCP, the General Plan, any applicable specific plan, and the applicable zoning ordinance or ordinances; and
3. The proposed use will not be visually intrusive from public view points; and
4. The required reports and plans demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City, in its sole discretion, that the proposed use can be supported by the Bluff and that the proponent has demonstrated that proposed use will not increase any existing geologic hazards; and
5. The proposed Development, when located between the sea and the first public road inland from the sea, is in conformance with the public access and recreation policies of the California Coastal Act as contained in Chapter 3, §30200 through 30224 of the California Public Resources Code, the applicable sections of the California Administrative Code and the LCP; and

B. Approval may be recommended and/or granted upon conditions that are necessary and reasonable to ensure that the proposed use will be designed, located, developed and maintained in accordance with the findings required by this Section, the LCP, the General Plan, any applicable specific plan and the applicable zoning ordinance or ordinances.

SECTION 19.02.050 - Action by the Planning Commission

All applications for a CDP shall be referred to the Planning Commission for public hearing and a written report to be submitted to the City Council, with the Planning Commission's recommendation to approve or deny the application, or any portions thereof, within seven (7) calendar days after the Planning Commission completes its hearing on the application and approves the written report.

SECTION 19.02.060 - Action by the City Council

At the second regular City Council meeting following the action taken by the Planning Commission to approve its written report, the recommendations of the Planning Commission shall be deemed filed with the City Council. Within thirty (30) calendar days thereafter, the City Council shall hold a public hearing on the application.

SECTION 19.02.070 - Notice of Hearing by Planning Commission and/or the City Council and/or Hearing Officer

The provisions of this Section shall constitute the minimum notice requirements for any application for a Coastal Development Permit, whether appealable or non-appealable.

A. Excluded Developments Exempt From Notice Requirements. Applications for Excluded Developments shall not be subject to the requirements for notice and hearing otherwise required by this Chapter.

B. Notice for Appealable Developments, Non-Appealable Developments with Hearing and Non-Appealable Developments without Hearing. At least fifteen (15) calendar days prior to any

CITY COUNCIL ORDINANCE 091-525

required public hearing by the Planning Commission or the City Council on an application for an appealable or non-appealable CDP, the City shall provide notice by first class mail, postage prepaid, of the pending application. The notice prior to hearing shall be provided to:

1. All persons who have supplied self-addressed, stamped envelopes for receipt of notice (a) regarding the property upon which the CDP is sought, or (b) for all decisions regarding the Coastal Zone which lies within the City; and
2. All property owners within three hundred (300) feet and all tenants within one hundred (100) feet of the perimeter of the property upon which the CDP is sought; and
3. The California Coastal Commission.

Additionally, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation at least fifteen (15) calendar days prior to a public hearing required by this Chapter.

C. Contents of the Notice. The notice of hearing shall contain the following information:

1. A statement that the Development is within the Coastal Zone; and
2. The name and address of the applicant and the date upon which the application was filed with the City; and
3. The case number assigned to the application; and
4. A description of the property upon which the application is sought, including any proposed or existing tract number, the nearest cross streets, the name of the street on which the project is proposed with a street number if existent and an assessor's parcel number or numbers, if known; and
5. The date, time and place upon which the application will be heard or otherwise acted upon by the Planning Commission or City Council; and
6. A brief description of (i) the rights of the recipient to present testimony, written or oral, as set forth in Chapter 19.01, Section 19.01.010, and (ii) the procedures to be followed in conduct of the hearing; and
7. The appeal procedures for the City and the California Coastal Commission.

D. Notice Required for Continued Hearings If a decision on an application for a CDP is continued by the City upon its own motion or upon motion made at the request of the applicant, and the hearing is continued to a time and date which has not (i) previously been stated in the original notice, or (ii) is not announced at the hearing which is being continued, the City shall provide notice of the further hearing in the same manner and to the same persons as set forth above in Sections A through C of this Section 19.02.070.

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E. Notice of Final Action Within seven (7) calendar days of a final action by the City Council on an application for a CDP, the City shall provide notice of that action by first class mail, postage prepaid, to (1) the applicant, (2) the California Coastal Commission and (3) to any persons who specifically request notice of such final action by submitting a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the City prior to the date when the notice is required to be sent. Such notice shall contain the conditions of approval, if any, written findings as required by the California Coastal Act, applicable sections of the California Administrative Code, this Chapter, and a summary of the procedures for appeal of the City's decision to the California Coastal Commission.

SECTION 19.02.080 - Effective Date of City Council Action for Purposes of Appeal to the California Coastal Commission and Termination of the Appeal Period

The action of the City Council to grant or deny a Coastal Development Permit shall become effective on the tenth (10th) working day after the appeal period of the California Coastal Commission has expired unless (1) an appeal is filed in accordance with California Code of Administrative Regulations §13111, or (2) the Notice of Final Action required by the California Code of Administrative Regulations § 13571 and Subsection E of Section 19.02.070, below, has been rejected by the California Coastal Commission (the "Effective City Date"). The final action of the City may be appealed to the Coastal Commission at any time within ten (10) working day after the Effective City Date by an Aggrieved Person (as defined in Chapter 19.01, Section 19.01.010) who has exhausted all City appeals, if any.

SECTION 19.02.090 - Failure to Act

When the City determines that the time limits established by Government Code §65950, et seq., have expired, the City shall, within seven (7) calendar days of such determination, notice any person or entity entitled to receive notice pursuant to subsection 19.02.080.E, above, that it has taken final action by operation of law pursuant to Government Code §65950, et seq. Such notice shall, to the extent applicable, include the information required by subsection 19.02.070.E, above.

SECTION 19.02.100 - DETERMINATION OF APPLICABLE PROCEDURES

A. The determination of the "Type" of Development, i.e., whether a Development is categorically exempt, appealable or non-appealable, shall be made by the Director of Planning at the time the application for a CDP is submitted to the City. That determination shall be made with reference to the City's LCP, including any maps, exclusions, land use designations and this Chapter.

B. Upon reaching his determination, the Director of Planning shall inform the applicant and any other party requesting said information of his determination and of the notice and hearing requirements for the Type of Development determined by the Director to apply to the proposed Development.

C. Where an applicant or an interested person challenges the determination of the Planning Director, or the

CITY COUNCIL ORDINANCE 091-525

City has a question as to the appropriate designation for the proposed application, the following procedures shall establish whether a Development is categorically exempt, appealable or non-appealable:

1. The Planning Director shall request an opinion from the Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission; and

2. When the Executive Director's determination is, after investigation of the facts, not in accordance with the City's determination, the City shall request that the Coastal Commission hold a hearing for the purpose of determining the appropriate Type for the proposed Development.

SECTION 19.02.110 - Penalties for Violation(s)

Any person who violates any provision of this Chapter of the Code shall be subject to the penalties described in Article 2, Chapter 9, commencing with §30820, of the Public Resources Code.

SECTION C. AN AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 18.04 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE TO ADD SECTION 18.04.160 PERTAINING TO LIMITATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE, AS FOLLOWS:

The City Council hereby amends Chapter 18.04 of the Code by adding §18.04.160, "Limitations in Bluff Areas of the Coastal Zone, to read as follows:

SECTION 18.04.160 - Coastal Zone Limitations on Development in Bluffs.

Structures, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas or solid wood fences may be constructed on private property on, or within 25 feet of, the Bluff edge in the Coastal Zone only after preparation of a geologic report and findings by the City that the proposed structure, stairway, pool, tennis court or solid wood fence (1) poses no threat to the health, safety, and general welfare to persons in the area by reason of identified geologic conditions which cannot be mitigated and (2) the proposed structure, stairway, pool, tennis court or solid wood fence will not be visually intrusive from public view points in the Coastal Zone.

SECTION D. AN AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 18.16 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE TO ADD SECTION 18.04.50 PERTAINING TO LIMITATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE, AS FOLLOWS:

The City Council hereby amends Chapter 18.16 of the Code by adding §18.16.50, "Limitations in Bluff Areas of the Coastal Zone, to read as follows:

SECTION 18.16.50 - Coastal Zone Limitations on Development in Bluffs.

The provisions of §18.16.020 and 18.16.030 notwithstanding, a structure, stairway, pool, tennis court, spa or solid wood fence may be constructed on private property on, or within 25 feet of, the Bluff edge in the Coastal Zone only after preparation of a

CITY COUNCIL ORDINANCE 091-525


geologic report and findings by the City that the proposed structure, stairway, pool, tennis court or solid wood fence (1) poses no threat to the health, safety, and general welfare to persons in the area by reason of identified geologic conditions which cannot be mitigated and (2) the proposed structure, stairway, pool, tennis court or solid wood fence will not be visually intrusive from public view points in the Coastal Zone.

SECTION E. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, part or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid, unconstitutional or null and void by any Court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, part or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, part or portion be declared invalid, unconstitutional or null or void.

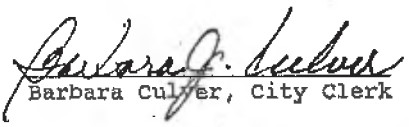
SECTION F. The Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Ordinance. The City Clerk shall make a minute of the passage and adoption thereof in the records of the proceedings of the City Council in the minutes of the meeting, at which the same is passed and adopted and shall cause the same to be posted one (1) time in three (3) conspicuous public places within the corporate limits of the City within the time and manner as prescribed by law. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after the adoption thereof.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED on the 26th day of February,
1991.

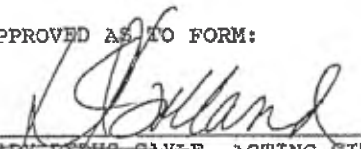
City of Palos Verdes Estates


James R. Nyman, Mayor

ATTEST:


Barbara Culver, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


MARY REBUS GAYLE, ACTING CITY ATTORNEY

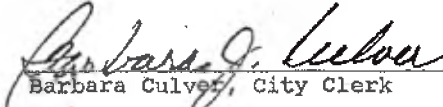
CITY COUNCIL ORDINANCE 091-525

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.
CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES)

I, BARBARA CULVER, City Clerk of the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance 091-525 was introduced by the City Council of the City of Palos Verdes at its regular meeting of February 12, 1991 and was adopted by the City Council of the City of Palos Verdes Estates, at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 26th day of February, 1991, and that the same was adopted by the following vote, on motion made by Councilmember Ruth Gralow and seconded by Councilmember Raymond Mattingly:

AYES: Mayor Nyman, Councilmembers Mattingly, Gralow,
Moody, Humphrey
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

WITNESS, my hand and the official seal of said City
this ____ day of February, 1991.


Barbara Culver, City Clerk

(SEAL)

RESOLUTION NO. PCR 91-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDING TO THE CITY COUNCIL THAT THE PALOS VERDES ESTATES GENERAL PLAN AND MUNICIPAL CODE BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE POLICY STATEMENTS, A COASTAL ZONE OVERLAY ZONE, A PROHIBITION ON CONSTRUCTION ON, OR DOWN COASTAL BLUFFS AS REQUIRED BY THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION.

WHEREAS, the California Coastal Commission has indicated its intention to make its certification of the Palos Verdes Estates Local Coastal Plan ("LCP") contingent upon certain amendments to the City's General Plan and Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the Palos Verdes City Council at its meeting on January 9, 1991 adopted Resolution No. R91-02 declaring its intention to adopt and add appropriate sections to the General Plan and Municipal Code pertaining to procedures for notification, hearing and appeals on application for Coastal Development Permit pursuant to the proposed Local Coastal Program and to amend the General Plan and the City's zoning code to add a Coastal Zone Overlay Zone and certain prohibitions on construction on, or down coastal bluffs and to adopt policy statements as required by the California Coastal Act and the Coastal Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Palos Verdes Estates Planning Commission has held a duly noticed public hearing on January 15, 1991 regarding the foregoing amendments referred to it by the City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, The Palos Verdes Estates Planning Commission DOES RESOLVE as follows:

SECTION ONE: The Planning Commission recommends to the City Council that the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan and the appropriate sections of the City's Municipal Code be amended to include a section entitled "Coastal Zone" that would contain the following policy statements and be substantially in conformity with a draft ordinance hereby attached to this resolution and made a part hereof:

A. Public use of all existing accessways and scrambleways, including informal access paths not included on City maps, shall not be impaired by the placement on trails of rocks, vegetation, or any other substance or structure which hinders full passage.

B. City public parkland and accessways shall be retained and improved where feasible by appropriate public actions, including the erection of signs to inform the public of the existence and nature of the City's Shoreline Preserve and of the locations of improved public accessways to the shore and the erection of two or more signs each on Palos Verdes Drive West and Paseo del Mar channeling the majority of public use to the accessways at Flat Rock (Bluff Cove) and Swim Club Road.

C. Existing on-street parking near the shore and bluff shall not be reduced, nor shall any use or time restriction be

R-PVE-PC1

Page 1 of

I hereby certify that the foregoing document is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. PCR 91-01 as filed in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

CITY CLERK
by: *Handwritten Signature*
DEPUTY

PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. PCR 91-01

placed on such parking that would hinder or discourage public use for recreational purposes during the day time hours.

D. Construction on private land of buildings, stairways, pools, tennis courts, spas, or solid fences on, or down the bluff face or within 25 feet of the bluff edge shall be prohibited without a geologic report and a finding that the improvement would not be visually intrusive upon public view points.

E. City parks located within the coastal zone shall remain public parklands in perpetuity.

SECTION TWO. The Planning Commission recommends to the City Council that Chapter 19 of the Municipal Code be amended to add procedures for notice, hearings and appeals for projects requesting a Coastal Development Permit in the Coastal Zone which are consistent with a draft ordinance hereby attached to this resolution and made a part hereof.

SECTION THREE. The Planning Commission recommends to the City Council that the City Council certify the negative declaration and that all elements of the City's General Plan and Municipal Code be amended as necessary to bring about consistency between those elements and the Land Use Element as amended and specifically recommends to the City Council those draft ordinances attached to this resolution.

SECTION FOUR. The Planning Commission recommends that the amendments recommended to the City Council be adopted to become effective upon certification of the Local Coastal Program for the City of Palos Verdes Estates by the California Coastal Commission.

SECTION FIVE: The Planning Commission directs the Planning Director to certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution, shall enter the same in the records of the Planning Commission, and shall make a minute of the passage and adoption of this Resolution in the records of the meeting at which the same is passed and adopted; and authorizes the Planning Director to forward a copy of this resolution and all attachments to the California Coastal Commission if so requested.

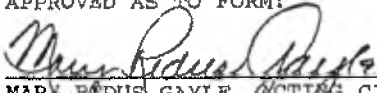
PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 15th day of January, 1991.


DON PEDERSEN, CHAIRMAN,
PLANNING COMMISSION

ATTEST:


CATHY REED, PLANNING DIRECTOR

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


MARY RADUS GAYLE, ACTING CITY ATTORNEY

PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. PCR 91-01

I, MICHAEL WILLIAMS, SECRETARY FOR THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Planning Commission of the City of Palos Verdes Estates at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 15th day of January, 1991, on motion made by Commissioner Barnett and seconded by Commissioner Williams, and upon the following roll call vote of the Commission:

AYES: Chairman Pedersen, Commissioners Barnett, Neopolitan, Flood and Williams

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None


MICHAEL WILLIAMS, SECRETARY

EXHIBIT 7



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ARTICLE X WATER

Section 4

SEC. 4. No individual, partnership, or corporation, claiming or possessing the frontage or tidal lands of a harbor, bay, inlet, estuary, or other navigable water in this State, shall be permitted to exclude the right of way to such water whenever it is required for any public purpose, nor to destroy or obstruct the free navigation of such water; and the Legislature shall enact such laws as will give the most liberal construction to this provision, so that access to the navigable waters of this State shall be always attainable for the people thereof.

(Sec. 4 added June 8, 1976, by Prop. 14, Res.Ch. 5, 1976.)